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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pope and Freemasonry—More About the Fenian Prosecutions—Nullification in England—London Publishers of American Books.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1865.

Europe is a little agitated this week about a difference of opinion between His Holiness the Pope, and the Arab Emir, ABD-EL-KADER. It is on a question long since settled in America, but still an exciting one in Europe. The Pope, it seems, is an Anti-Mason. He took occasion the other day to renew some papal condemnations of masonry in connection with other secret societies, while ABD-EL-KADER is not only a Mahommedan, but an enthusiastic freemason. In a lodge in France he said: "I consider freemasonry as the first institution in the world. In my opinion every man, who does not profess freemasonry, is an incomplete man. I hope that one day all the principles of freemasonry will prevail throughout the whole world, and then all the nations will be at peace." Certainly, if nations could be bound over to keep the peace by all joining a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, I think the Pope might be induced to withdraw his objections, which are much the same as those of the old Anti-Mason party, which, in my younger days, was not at all of this learned Arab's opinion.

In point of fact, masonry differs, like other things, in different countries. In England it is convivial. The lodges meet to eat and drink, smoke their pipes, sing their songs, and have a good time generally. But on the continent the secrecy of the lodge has been the shelter of those who conspire against government and religion. In France, the Emperor guards against such dangers by claiming the right to appoint the Grand Master, who is held responsible, and by the system of detective police. As to the Pope, he cannot be expected to like masonry, for he has among the masonic lodges his most subtle and dangerous enemies.

The Fenian prosecutions, deprived of the element of fear, are not wanting of the ludicrous. An American Bishop once told me his greatest trial was that when an Irishman got two glasses of whisky into his light head, instead of shutting himself up like a Scotchman, or being simply and quietly muddled like an Englishman, he would go as strait as he could to the most public place in town, begin to boast that he was a good Catholic, and of his readiness to fight with any number of men who did not pay proper respect to his religion. Now, the Irishmen in Ireland are much like those of the other four quarters of this terraqueous planet, and when they get tipsey in these exciting times, the first thing they do is to hunt up a policeman and boast to him that they are Fenians, bedad, and are all ripe and ready to give him a basting. Of course they are arrested, and as in a case in Dublin the other day, they are charged "with using expressions having a Fenian tendency." One of them boast that "he had seven revolvers and would blow out the brains of the police." And a blackguard butcher-boy was brought up for saying, "We'll have a bloody fine rebellion, and we are the boys that will make them jump." In Wicklow they arrested a "Cheap John," and two wandering ballad-singers for levying war against her most gracious Majesty. Among the rest, one of the Fenian Sisterhood is in trouble. She was arrested on the *United Kingdom* steamer from New-York, on her way to blow up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. She was armed with a formidable revolver, and protected by an extensive crinoline, under which were found suspicious papers. She is supposed to be the wife of some centre, or at least the member of some Fenian Circle in America. If the good Fenian sisters will take my advice, they will keep out of Queen Victoria's dominions, and become centres of families, instead of Fenian circles.

The recent news from America is gratifying to all good people, though it may disappoint those who were determined that the South should be an American Poland, Hungary or Ireland. State after State accepts its destiny, as an integral portion of the great Republic, cheerfully, if not joyfully, and the prosperity, the power, and the future development of America seem far greater in the eyes of Europe than at any former period. The only matter in which there now seems to be any doubt is that of negro suffrage, but while four men out of every five are excluded from the polls in England, and nine out of ten in Ireland, Englishmen cannot say much for universal suffrage elsewhere. If the question of the qualifications of voters is to be raised on the admission of new States, or the readmission of old ones, it should be settled for all alike by an amendment of the Federal Constitution. But if the Southern States are not and never have been out of the Union, how can there be any question about readmission. They have only to choose Senators and Representatives in Congress, who will take their seats as they always have done. If the acts of secession were nullities, they can have no effect one way or the other. Nullification, which at one time vexed the gentle spirit of ANDREW JACKSON, had its origin in England, where every parish can nullify an act of Parliament. There is a case on just now in the metropolis. "The public had for years," says the *Times*, "been shocked by the fact that *every Winter night hundreds of poor persons lay starving and perishing in our streets.*" There is a beautiful confession for you! "For years," observe; but for how many? Why for centuries; ever since the Parish Poor Law system has been established. At last, that is to say last Winter, the matter had got to be so shocking—so many poor wretches were found dead of exposure and starvation—so many threw themselves into the Thames to get sooner out of their misery—so many broke windows, or committed any petty misdemeanor to give them the comforts of a prison, that Parliament passed a bill to compel the relief of the homeless poor, paid out of a general rate for the whole metropolis. The authorities of one of the large parishes refuse to carry out the law, and there are no means of compulsion—so the poor must go elsewhere until the means can be found. In this matter, as in so many others, England feels the need of a more centralized government. For want of it, the streets are wretchedly filthy, and whole square miles of the metropolis are in a pestilential condition. For want of it, the beautiful parks are crowded with beggars, thieves, tramps and prostitutes, whose rags, filth, vermin and obscenity drive away all decent people, and spread a moral and physical miasma around the very gates of St. James' Palace, Buckingham Palace, and the town residence of the Prince of WALES. Two Summers ago a horde of the most wretched women and girls in London took possession of Hyde Park, where they lived night and day. There were nearly a hundred of them, in an indescribable condition, and worthy, one would think, of the attention of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." But there are a hundred nuisances and evils here which require a wise and stern despotism for their abatement.

Have you noticed that three London publishers are running races in publishing funny books from America? It may be the dullness of *Punch*, the stupidity of *Fun*, the silence of the *Owl*, or it may be that the general demand for drollery in all dull countries exceeds the supply. And it may be that no longer getting exciting war news from America, people are taking to Yankee humor as a substitute. Artemus Ward begun it. It is true that we had the Bigelow papers before, but the sharp run began with the showman. Mr. HOTTEN published authorised editions. Mr. BUTON pirated them, and brags of it, justifying himself on the ground that his books are pirated in America, which is all right on the "you're another" principle of literary reciprocity. Artemus is closely followed by Major Jack Downing, Petroleum V. Nasby, Orpheus C. Kerr, John Phœnix, Saxe's Poems, and to-day ROUTLEDGE announces those admirable Sparrowgrass Papers, for which I predict a great success. These are all shilling editions, which can be bought for tenpence. And oh, if there were but an international copyright law, my funny boys, how your pockets would expand. Here are these fellows—these respectable publishers, I mean—making their fortunes by your wit and drolleries. and all a dead loss to you, unless you go in for the naked glory, and care nothing for the gold. The British and Continental Governments are ready to take you into the great literary partnership any day, and give you a fair chance in Great Britain, Canada, India and Australia, with Tauchnitz editions and translations, all paying you glorious revenues, besides revenues of glory. You have simply and only to forego plundering other people and you will not be plundered. Or, you have only to write your book in England, or live here when it is published, or in Canada or Nova Scotia, and you can get a copyright for the whole reading world, while in America a foreigner cannot get or sell a copyright without swearing that he intends to become a citizen. If all the English authors were to bring in their claims for pirated books, they would be more than an offset for the *Alabama* claims. And American authors also have suffered some—but more from competition than piracy. English authors—English writers generally will never feel well toward America, and never write of her in a friendly spirit, so long as this sore remains unhealed. Some favored writers get paid for advance sheets, but none of them feel right about it.

It is curious to observe what large proportion of musical and dramatic stars which have been shining in our firmament, have risen in the west. For example, the two PATTI'S, our queens of song, are from New-York. New-York has given us the great Dundreary. True, Mr. SOTHERN professes to remember having been born at Liverpool, but his dramatic birthplace was the Empire City. The BOUCICAULTS are also English, Irish or Scotchish by birth, but they had nearly all their dramatic education in America, and are more American than English in their feelings. Miss BATEMAN, the lovely being, has gone and got married to a musician, whose name I do not wish to to remember—went to America a little girl. HENRI DRAYTON, now playing a leading part at Drury Lane, is American. Mr. CHIPPENDALE, stage manager and first comedian at the Haymarket, was in America long enough to be naturalized. At the Adelphi, Miss BATEMAN was succeeded by OWENS, and he by JEFFERSON, who is pronounced by the highest critical authorities the most finished actor of the English stage. Miss AVONIA JONES, whose beautiful photographic portrait is before me as I write, achieved a solid success in England. Mr. BROUGHAM, whose dramas are being performed or are announced at half the London theatres, is an Irish American, and last but not least, here is our American Mazeppa, the child of the sun, the beautiful and irrepressible MENKIN, who nightly maddens all the Surry Side, while the private boxes are filled by Belgravia. MENKEN was, no doubt, born in America. She couldn't have been born anywhere else. And what a dash the child does make among the London celebrities to-be-sure, with her breakfasts to the literary notabilities, where she entertains those whom dull dutchesses sigh for in vain; with her jaunty little Brougham and span of horses all covered with silver bells, and natty groom and tiger; with her cosy private box for her friends, just behind the curtain, where she sends champagne between the acts to a select party of her adorers, who drink her health with enthusiasm, while she stands calmly by with folded arms puffing a mild and fragrant cigarette. Of course, the penalty of all these amiable eccentricities is to get soundly abused, but even that sends crowds to see her, so it don't much matter.

Does America run to music halls? There is a wonderful development of these institutions in England, not only in the metropolis, but in the third and fourth rate provincial towns. They are so numerous that several thousands of singers, dancers, gymnasts, and other artists, find employment in them. Three, at least, of the London halls, have introduced the ballet in addition to operatic selections. One house, nearly as large as your Academy of Music, gives two complete ballets, with all the stage appointments, every evening. At the third-class music halls, the opera music is given with from twenty to thirty singers, solo and chorus, and a fair orchestra. The Oxford employs about sixty performers a night; the Alhambra over two hundred; the Strand about a hundred. The lowest hall has not less than fifteen or twenty performers. And how do they pay? First, by admissions from six-pence to two or three shillings; and then by beer, spirits, tobacco, of which there is a thick cloud, waiters fees, programmes of songs, and so on. They are open from 8 o'clock to 12. Many customers stay but an hour. Many come in just to hear a favorite singer or see some single performance. The four hours are timed off so that you know exactly when to expect each item of a long and varied programme. There are very nice girls who support themselves and their families by going from hall to hall, and singing two or three songs at each. There are gymnasts who chill you with break-neck performances in mid air. It is the next thing to seeing a man hung. There are also beautiful and graceful gymnasts, whose tumbling is rather ground than lofty. I saw a very bright, pretty girl, of say fifteen years, the other night, pose herself gracefully on one foot, and hold the other in the air two feet above her head. Her little brother placed a glass on the sole of her foot, and filled it with some liquid. She drank it off without touching it with her hand or spilling a drop. I have never seen such flexibility, strength and grace united. The dancers of the Mabille, rivals of Rigolbochi, are not a circumstance. These music halls are taking the people from the tap-houses and educating them for the high art drama at Drury Lane and the Italian opera at Covent Garden. And if a man must drink and smoke, it is better to do it in a splendid saloon, to the music of GOUNOD, VERDI and MEYERBEER, than amid the blackguard associations of a vulgar beer house.

I regret having fallen into an error respecting the new weekly paper, the *Cosmopolitan*. It occupies the same offices as the *Index*, and appears to be printed on the same type, but it is not conducted or edited by the same persons. It is the enterprise solely of a well-known New-York journalist, who, as a sort of Colossus of newspapers, plants one foot in London and one in Paris, and thus, striding the British Channel, seeks to enlighten the world. Not a bad thing to do, if a man did not split himself in the operation.

I regret being obliged to say that there is a loud and bitter complaint here respecting Mr. RAYMOND'S *Life of Abraham Lincoln*. It is that no copies of the work can be got from the American publishers. It is a nation of grumblers, no doubt, but this time I think they have some reason. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Continued Excitement about the Cholera—Rush of Parisians to Versailles—The Streets of Paris Deserted—The Emperor and Empress at the Hospitals.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 27, 1865.

The people of Paris, naturally indifferent to all ordinary dangers, have nevertheless grown a little excited about the cholera, and this, too, just as the disease is declining. Last week the mortality reached its maximum, thus far, in two hundred and sixty-four deaths for one day, and since then it has declined to about one hundred and forty deaths a day. The attacks, also, are less malignant and more amenable to treatment. We have had continued and heavy rains for several days, until for the first time in two years the ground is sufficiently soaked to fill the river to the top of its banks. The air is also as cool as usual at this period of the year, and there is every reason to hope that the epidemic will continue to decline.

But, as I said above, the excitement has at length got up, and the city is pretty well evacuated, so that it may be said that the doctors and the poor are all that are left behind. All our American friends who were not detained by some special cause have fled to Switzerland and to Belgium; the rich citizens remain at their country seats, and the *bourgeoise* have gone to Versailles. I should tell you that in former epidemics, Versailles, situated only twelve miles from Paris, enjoyed a complete, or very nearly complete immunity from the disease, and on this account the rush there this year has been immense. It is even asserted that the population is trebled, so that the royal old town, which possessed in the days of the Bourbon Kings a population of 75,000, but now only a normal population of 25,000, has suddenly seen its population run up to the figure of its ancient days of glory. But it is doubtful whether the place will be able to maintain its reputation for salubrity, for the sudden swelling of this population has already developed a few cases of the disease, and it would not be at all astonishing to see it extend.

Thus the streets of Paris are as deserted as in the canicular days of August, the fruit and vegetable markets are in a state of marasmus, the hotels are only half full, the cafés only find customers for brandy and cigars, and the storekeepers generally complain most sadly. But the brief agony will soon be over, for the malady commenced on the 18th of September, and has reached and passed its maximum of fatality, so that it may be said to have passed from the acute into the chronic stage, and hereafter we shall only hear of it in isolated cases.

Thus far I have heard of but two deaths of Americans by the epidemic, one, a Miss HANDLEY, who died three weeks ago at Asnières, a suburb of Paris on the river, and the other a daughter of Mr. GARDINER, of Boston, who left Paris a few days ago with his family to escape the epidemic. The fatigue of the voyage and the change of diet developed the disease on his second daughter, and a few hours after arriving at Lucerne, in Switzerland, she died. The blow will be a sad one to her family and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

The Emperor and Empress have made themselves popular by visiting the hospitals, talking with the poor, dying, choleric patients, and seeing that everything was being done for them that could be done. The Emperor went first alone to the Hotel Dieu, where he was able to see about thirty persons ill with the disease; he remained an hour, visiting the hospital in detail, and encouraging the suffering people with kind words. The Empress the next day went to three hospitals, one after the other—the hospitals Beaujon, Lariboisière and St. Antoine. She too remained some time at each hospital, speaking kindly to the choleric patients, and encouraging them to keep up their hope of a cure. At Beaujon an interesting incident occurred which will add much to Her Majesty's popularity in all classes of her subjects. A man who was dying of the disease and whose eyesight had already grown dim, replied to the Empress' kind words as if he supposed it was the Sister of Charity speaking to him, and called her "sister." The sister said to him that he was mistaken, and that it was the Empress who was speaking. Her Majesty immediately exclaimed: "Oh no, don't take back the word; it is the dearest appellation he could give me."

The foreign journals continue to announce the bill of mortality at Paris at double its real figure. This is partly due to the fact that the government continues to refuse to give any statement to the public, and because the alarmists have things therefore all their own way. But the doctors, nevertheless, have a certain way of getting at the truth, and the number of deaths are as I have stated. MALAKOFF.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND NAPOLEON III.

From the London Examiner, Oct. 28.

The statement that the American Government had served a threatening notice on that of France, warning it not to send African troops to Mexico, has been formally contradicted upon what we must presume to be authority; and the *Times*, in whose columns it first attracted European notice, argues ingeniously against the likelihood of its being true. From the first we had doubts of the rumor; but from other considerations than those which have weight with our cotemporary. The Yankee veto upon Imperial projects of aggression in the new world is a swords in the scabbard, not a sword drawn; and while there are still "upon the blade and dudgeon gouts of blood which were not so before," there is not much probability of the weapon being brandished in the air. After a long and hard fight men are either moody or exultant; but they are seldom found to be in a threatening humor. They sit down to mourn or laugh, to drink healths, or to curse their luck; but they don't in general want forthwith to begin again. President JOHNSON evidently feels and acts as if he knew that although the republic has cause for self-gratulation at having won the desperate fight, she has had quite enough of it for the time; and that it would be mere craziness to rush into a new conflict with anybody or about anything that, with decency, can be put off.

Between six and seven hundred thousand men have been disbanded during the last four months, although the Confederate South confessedly remains restless and resentful. Preparations are being made for a return to cash payments and the punctual acquittance of 6 per cent. interest on a consolidated debt of £600,000,000 sterling. This implies necessarily the imposition of a dead weight of permanent taxes of which the people knew nothing in the days before secession and civil war. Is this a time to provoke a rupture with the greatest military power in Christendom? We think not; but we do not on that account think less of the settled determination and design to thwart steadily and sedulously, though for the present it may be silently and insidiously, the establishment of a Franco-German Imperialism in Mexico.

Our republican cousins are masters of the art of disintegrating a neighboring State, and preparing thereby for its internal collapse, or upon beckoning for armed interference when the proper time shall have arrived. Already, as we know, efforts have been undisguisedly made in various ways to encourage and facilitate emigration from the Anglo-American to the Spanish-American commonwealth. The process may not as yet have been carried on to a very palpable extent; but of the fact there can be no doubt; and of the advantages and facilities it would afford, when a convenient time for intervention should arrive, no one can affect to be unconscious. That the time will come we believe to be as certain as that midsummer will succeed Christmas. America keeps her political Christmas now with hard weather and good cheer, short days for campaigning, and long political nights wherein to recount past trials and triumphs, and to picture forth, in the sanguine blaze that brightens every household, new adventures and annexations. The Monroe doctrine is not dead, is not disowned, is not even dormant. What might have been had NAPOLEON III. recognized the Southern Confederacy before it was exhausted and overpowered is a question it would now be useless to discuss. That he was willing and anxious to do so in concert with England is well known. Our coöperation being refused, he hesitated and forebore until it was too late to accomplish any purpose by committing himself to a quarrel with the Federal Union; and thus, we rejoice to think, he threw away his only chance of seeing the exotic system of rule he had planted root itself in Mexico. It will never take root now. All his baponet digging about it, and all his devices for irrigation with blood, will fail, as they ought to fail. JUAREZ may be hard pressed for a season, and Egyptians, bargained and paid for, may even cross the ocean. Lille may be made the border trap for Belgian and other recruits, and French regiments, though decimated with disease, may be kept some time longer in that distant scene of inglorious suffering. But MAXIMILAN'S dynasty will no more be rendered permanent or safe thereby than it is to-day. The Monroe doctrine will no more be driven out of the heads of American Cavours than the idea of Unity will be expelled from the brain of Germany. It is essentially an *idée fixe* in each case; and mere ratiocination upon the utilitarian model will pass by it as the idle wind. If Mexico does not revert to a representative government of its own, it will infallibly be absorbed into the ever-expanding Anglo-Saxon republic. And France will have acquired not even glory by the forcible setting up of a European monarchy, with pinchbeck crown and sceptre, with imported treasure, and an army on loan. All these things will but serve as food for ridicule, scorn, and aversion, while their failure to assume the air or answer the purpose of reality will only incense national pride and national resentment.

LORD PALMERSTON AS AN IRISH LANDLORD.

A correspondent of *Saunder's News Letter* give the following picture of the late Viscount as an Irish landlord: "Lord PALMERSTON, besides owning some eight thousand acres in and around Dublin, where the tenantry did not require any fostering care, the most of the property being building ground, held two large estates in the County Sligo—one near Ballymore, chiefly let to large farmers and graziers; and the other at Cliffoney, tenanted by small holders. This estate, let to four or five middlemen, at the expiration of the leases, on the deaths of WILLIAM IV, and the King of Hanover, was found covered with a numerous population, paying exorbitant rents. His Lordship, while giving annuities, or sixty-one years' leases of adequate farms, to the representative of the middlemen, let the rest of the estate to the sub-tenants at one-half or one-third of their previous rents, doing away with the "rundle" or "common" system, and giving each tenant his own holding. The estate was squared without one eviction, all wishing to go to America getting free passages, with permission to sell their cattle and grain, their arrears of rent forgiven, and a sum of money, according to the number of the family, on landing. A story is told that when his agents, Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, had arranged for the rate of passages, His Lordship wrote to the shipowner that if the rates agreed upon would not allow the best treatment and food on board to "his people," the contract should be canceled, and one made to treat them well. On being informed that the merchant was satisfied with the price, he replied, to give "a tumbler of hot rum punch every Sunday after dinner to his people," which was carried out in three or four ships; but on being remonstrated with by the clergy, that this was a bad example, he ordered the shipowner in the other vessels to give coffee and biscuit daily after dinner. These little traits will show the character of the man. On the Cliffoney estate, which comprises nearly the whole parish of Ahamlish, and a portion of others, he settled on the parish priest a glebe of seven acres, with a house that cost £600, for the use of the parish forever, the respected priest being Rev. MALACHI BRENNAN, who calls it "Palmerston Glebe," and we are happy to say that this gentleman will be one of the honorary chaplains to the incoming Lord Mayor. He offered to the Protestant vicar of the parish double the quantity of land, which was refused because a glebe was not built, but which Lord PALMERSTON has kept for the next incumbent, being let only from year to year, and called the Glebe Lands. We trust that his successor will carry out his views in this respect. Though having no residence in Ireland, he could not be ranked as an absentee, as he spent from one half to two-thirds of the Cliffoney rental in building the harbor at Mullaghmore, improving the estate by drainage and roads, and planting bent and the pinus maritima over 1,600 acres of blowing sands, which effectually stopped their spreading over the property. The tenant-right on this estate sells at £10 to £12 per acre, but the consent of the agents must be obtained as to the purchaser."

THE FRENCH LEAVING ROME.

In a letter, dated the 18th ult., the Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The Count de Sartiges has informed the Pope that the evacuation by the French troops will commence on the 1st of November. Four transports are under orders from Toulon for this purpose. They will embark the Nineteenth regiment of the line, a battalion of chasseurs, two batteries of artillery, and a couple of squadrons of hussars. The Fifty-ninth regiment will be brought up from the province of Marittima e Campagna, to replace the Nineteenth at Rome. Cardinal ANTONELLI himself suggested to M. ARMAND, the French *charge d'affaires*, that it would be best to begin with this province, as the loyalty of the inhabitants to the Holy Father was undoubted, and if any Piedmontese intrigues were set on foot they could be readily unmasked and frustrated. As the French march out of the various positions, the Pontifical troops will march in to take their place. The Zouaves go to Velletri, and it is believed that if Monsignor DE MERODE can be got rid of, they will be dissolved in order to distroy a nursery of Legitimists and Orleanists, and thereby please the Emperor of the French. The enrollment of volunteers is proceeding slowly enough. The province of Velletri has given only 230; that of Frosinone, where the enrollment actually took place, furnished a large number. Five hundred recruits have been obtained in Switzerland. ANTONELLI will have nothing to say to the Belgians and French Legitimists—indeed, after the retirement of Monsignor DE MERODE, all foreign troops will, it is believed, be dismissed, and Italian volunteers alone accepted. The Count DE SARTIGES, at his interview with the Pope on his return to Rome, announced that he had seen VICTOR EMANUEL and the Italian Ministers, and that they intended to resume negotiations with the Holy See as soon as the elections were completed."

The Paris *Monde* has received news from Rome to the 18th. The tone of its correspondent is melancholy; he says:

"In presence of the tempest which is about to burst over the corner of the earth where right, honor and liberty, united to the highest majesty in this world, have still a kind of asylum, we must redouble our prayers, our love, and our sacrifices. That corner of the earth is ours. The welfare of no particular nation is at stake, but that of all Catholics. Let us, therefore, defend it—we, with the pen, others with their funds, others again with the sword, and all with supplications and tears."

The following are the terms in which the correspondent speaks of the increase of the Pontifical army:

"PIUS IX. remains silent. He is content for the moment with having recourse to those of his children who live nearest him, and well nigh a thousand Sabines have already been enrolled. But let his French children, whose hearts are strongly Christian and their arms vigorous, turn their steps to Rome; they will be well received and their act will be blessed."

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* at Rome, writing on the 18th inst., says:

"The camarilla is in disorder, and the route in the camp of the ultramontanes is complete. Those who were lately the most fierce and excited are beginning to modify their language, and to talk of conciliation. These people have duties, offices and sinecures which they wish to keep, and in order to protect their own interests they are arranging a retreat. No obstacle will arise from that quarter. These gentlemen have a very convenient theory, which will serve them for a refuge. All that the Pope does is done well, and is inspired by the Holy Spirit; he submits himself, we submit ourselves."

THE FRENCH EMPRESS' VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

It was only a short time since it was the duty of the journalists to announce the good effect produced on the popular mind of Paris by the visit of the Emperor to the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu. Another and yet more pleasing task remains in the description of the minute and prolonged visits of the Empress to three of the principal hospitals of Paris—the Hospitals Beaujon, Lariboisière, and St. Antoine. On her way through them she stopped by the bedside of every cholera patient, interrogating them, reassuring them, and lavishing upon them all the consolations which could be devised by a kind heart and rendered effectual by a gentle tone and a tender manner. Everywhere among these poor people the emotion was great, and as may be easily imagined, the gratitude was profound. Tears stood in the eyes of all who looked on. One of the sick, whose eyes were already darkened by the approach of death, answered a question of the Empress with "Oui, ma sœur." "My friend," said the Sister of Charity, "it is the Empress that speaks to you, not I." "Don't recall that word," said the Empress, hastily, "it is the sweetest name you can give me." This spontaneous expression of kindness will be cherished by all hearts, and will console all who know who has uttered it. To this touching anecdote the *Débats* adds a brief extract from the *Moniteur*, the modesty of which is not its smallest recommendation. It simply states that a sum of 50,000f. (£2,000) has be en sent to the hospitals on the part of their Majesties and of the Prince Imperial, 25,000f. from the Emperor, 15,000f. from the Empress, and 10,000f. from the Prince.

To this account, which is condensed from the *Journal des Debats*, may be added the following testimony from a certainly impartial witness—the Paris correspondent of the *Star*:

"At 9:45 o'clock, as I was walking past the Hospital Beaujon, a dark coach and four drove up to the entrance to the Faubourg St. Honoré, and the Empress, accompanied by a lady-in-waiting and by her chamberlain, M. DE LA GRANGE, descended and entered the hospital, where I can assert she remained till past 11. From the best authority I learn that she requested to be taken to the cholera wards, where she approached the bed of each patient, and in the case of the dying the Empress knelt by their side and endeavored to hear their last earthly wish. Having gone slowly through every ward, Her Majesty visited the kitchens of the hospitals, and requested to see the food preparing for the sick of ordinary maladies. The Empress has been represented in England as distinguished only by her personal beauty, dignity, and graceful demeanor; but Her Majesty has won the heart of the country by her mental gifts, which are of no mean order. Her mind is large and comprehensive, and she has, especially within the last few years, regarded power but as the means of enabling her to do the greater amount of good to her fellow creatures. Her heart is cast in the mold of charity. She derives more pleasure in the exercise of domestic virtue than from the routine of State etiquette or the glare of adulation which necessarily surrounds her throne. The hours she spent last Spring in the cells of La Roquette Penitentiary, drawing from each of the juvenile delinquents the history of his life, and the days she has since devoted to the remodeling of the prison system which has led to such beneficial results to the young delinquents of France, have made a deep impression. Her conduct at Biarritz, when, in the dead of the night, she quitted her brilliant salons to take her place by the cot of EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S child, then dying of the worst form of diphtheria, for the sole purpose of inducing it to swallow a medicine it had refused, will never be forgotten. Her visit to-day to the crowded wards of the Beaujon—the words of womanly tenderness with which she strove to comfort the dying and give courage to the convalescent—this act of fearless courage and devotion has proved more than any public ceremonial could do that the Empress EUGENIE is worthy of her exalted position. As the plain dark carriage, drawn by a pair of post-horses, and attended by a single servant, drove her away from the hospital, I heard a workman, *en blouse*, cry out with 'unpaid' enthusiasm: '*Bravo! vous vous sommes dévoués à la mort!*'"

NOW AND THEN.

Charivari, in a tone of grave rebuke, invites the English to review their conduct in regard to the United States. It was only some weeks ago that John Bull was doing honor to the pirate of the *Alabama*. The "young Commodores of the British Admiralty, in their newest and most richly gold-laced red coats, took the corsair to their elegant clubs. The blonde misses of Albion opened those blue eyes of theirs, nearly as large as their mouths, to gaze in admiration on old SEMMES, and strewed roses in his path." Then came the news of LINCOLN'S death, and there was a roar of laughter in England at his successor—the tailor, the rowdy, the fellow with a big paunch. At one of the theatres specially frequented by sailors and coachmen, a clown was dressed up in the President's official costume, with the word 'Johnson' chalked on his back—a delicate epigram. But John Bull has begun to look serious now that Mr. JOHNSON has sent in his little bill for damages done by the *Alabama*. The smart Commodores are trying to prove that they feasted the Captain of the *Alabama* in honor of the *Kearsarge*; the blonde misses are taught to recognize the perfect gentleman in Mr. JOHNSON, though he is podgy; and Lord RUSSELL writes to the President, "Your Excellency, don't fret, we shall make all square."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The somewhat obscure quarrel between France and Madagascar is explained by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. It appears that some two or three years ago certain privileges and concessions were granted to a Frenchman named LAMBERT by the King of that island, on condition that he should found a company for the "regeneration of the country." The company was got up, funds were collected, and on the faith of the promises, first of the King, and afterwards of the French Government, a large sum was expended. An insurrection broke out in the island, however; the King was murdered, and a new race reigned in his stead. These last refused to carry out the terms of the treaty, whereupon the French Government demanded the repayment of the sums advanced by the company. After a time compliance was promised with this demand, but an insurrection having broken out at Tananarivo the payment was delayed for a fortnight. A French journal, commenting upon this affair, deprecates the idea of a war with the natives of Madagascar, but urges that there is a necessity for such a display of strength as may preclude all ideas of resistance on their part.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says: "The Emperor is at present correcting the last proofs of his work on Algeria, which is shortly to be published. It is under the form of a letter to the Duke DE MAGENTA, the Governor-General of the colony, and is printed as a large octavo in very clear characters. On the whole the work has not undergone any material alterations, although many communications made confidentially have been attended to. Among the persons consulted was ABD-EL-KADER, whose observations on the wishes of the Arabs were considered worthy of special attention. The Emir is said to have stated that his countrymen desired above all things to be placed on a perfect equality with French citizens."

The Council of Administration of the Caveur Canals, Italy, has addressed a circular to the syndics of the communes of the Lomellina and the Novarese, in which it is stated that by the Spring of next year the Grand Canal from Chivasso to the Ticino will be ready throughout its whole extent to receive the waters of the Po, and to distribute them to such adjacent territories as may be adapted for their reception. The proposed irrigation of a vast tract of land which, for want of water, has hitherto been in great measure unproduced, ought to prove of immense advantage to Piedmont, and to go some way toward compensating it for the loss of the capital.

COTTON IN CHINA.—Some months ago Mr. HANBURY announced, through the local papers, that he had obtained some American cotton-seed, and that he would distribute specimens of it to those who might wish to experiment on its growth. A portion of this seed was planted by Mr. VAUCHER in his garden on the Sikawai Road. The result is a patch of cotton far superior to any China cotton. The climate has agreed with it, and the plants are in as flourishing a condition as though they had never been removed from their native soil.—*London and China Telegraph.*

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN COMMERCIAL INQUIRY.—Baron WULLERSTORFF, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, has given instructions that a circular should be sent to the members of the Anglo-Austrian Commercial Inquiry Commission, informing them that, in consequence of a communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, it has been decided not to ask the commission to resume its labors. The circular, at the same time, thanks the members for the attention they have devoted to the subjects brought before them.

Advices from Dresden speak of the abdication of the king in favor of his son, Prince ALBERT, as not improbable. The resolution on the part of his Majesty is said to have been inspired by the gravity of the situation created for the secondary states of Germany by the menacing pressure of Prussia and Austria, and by the conviction entertained by the Prince Royal and Baron DE BEUST, Prime Minister of Saxony, that the only way to parry the danger is to give complete satisfaction to the liberal wishes of the populations.

According to the official report for August, 5,170,825 Russian peasants have been freed from every obligation toward their former masters, and 4,605,192 are still under contracts to the landowners. 2,961,002 peasants possess the land they occupy as freehold. The crops have been so bad in Russian Finland during the last three years that 6,000 persons have emigrated into Swedish Finland.

The leading physicians in Paris have come to the conclusion that one of the best preventives of cholera is rum mixed with tea, and that in consequence of this an immense consumption of rum has taken place in France within the last fortnight. We hear that one house alone in Paris sold no less than 300 puncheons of rum in one week.

The English friends of Gen. GARIBALDI positively deny the truth of the statement that the General has been obliged, on account of his want of means, to sell two horses. They say he is sufficiently provided for against such a necessity, and that if the horses were sold, it was only because they had become unnecessary on the farm at Caprera.

A terrible fire broke out on the night of Oct. 13th in some of the storehouses attached to the arsenal of Naples. The firemen had to work incessantly until daybreak, before the conflagration was effectually overcome. The damage is estimated at 2,000,000f., but the cause of the disaster is as yet unknown.

It has been ordered in Moscow that in all public buildings the doors of the main entrances shall open outwards instead of, as heretofore, inwards. The reason of this arrangement is to enable people to have free egress in the event of any accident or panic occuring.

In Croatia the high roads are so unsafe, owing to the bands of robbers which prevail there, that it is thought martial law will be proclaimed in the province before long. A notorious robber chieftain, JOSEPH UDMANIC, besides three others less famous, have just been made prisoners.

The French Government, in order to thwart, as far as lies in its power, the Students' Congress at Liege, ordered the railway companies not to convey any persons going to the congress at reduced fares, and has warned the manager of the Théâtre Français that no member of his company must play at Liege.

A boy of 18, by name JOSEPH PETIT, has just been executed at Chalon-sur-Saône, for the murder of his mother, under circumstances too horrible to describe. For a long while he supported his courage by an idea that they never executed one so young as he was.

The *Patrie* has received intelligence that a cargo of cotton, gum, &c., purchased at Djeddah by a French trader, has made a passage direct from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal, and arrived at Port Said.

The Turin *Gazette* states that FRANCIS II. is preparing to leave Rome to reside in Austria or Bavaria, in consequence of the departure of the French. The decision, it declares, was come to in a family council held at the Farnese Palace.

The Appeal Court of Gothie, in Sweden, has just quashed, on the grounds of informality, the judgment in the affair of Pastor LINDBACH, condemned for having poisoned several of his parishoners in administering the sacrament. A new trial has been ordered.

The Emperor of Austria is still hunting at Ischl, his favorite country retreat in Salzkamnergut. In one day he shot nine chamois, a remarkable good "bag," for the chamois is getting very scarce, even in parts where it is so carefully protected as at Ischl.

The law courts of Lyons and Colmar have decided that the particle *de* placed before one's name is not a sign of nobility, and that therefore any one may use it, whether he is a noble or not.

It appears from a report presented to the Norwegian Storthing that 100,000 children are educated in the district schools of that country, at an annual cost of £80,000.

The *Invalide Russe* positively denies the report circulated in the German papers that the town of Tashkend had been captured by the Emir of Bokhara and the Russian garrison massacred.

Near Potsdam, in Prussia, gunpowder is being manufactured from wood, on something like the guncotton principle.

A monument is to be erected at Moscow to commemorate the emancipation of the Russian peasants.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

An Incident—Macon—Feeling Among the People—The Yankees in the South—Chat with a Pretty Female Rebel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1865.

An amusing incident, illustrative of the fact that this people is passing through a chrysalitic condition, occurred alongside the train which brought me to Macon. I was standing on the platform of the coach awaiting the exit of travelers. An intelligent young lady, evidently accustomed to revolving in the orbit of slaveholding society, alighted from the car, accompanied by her nurse and infant. She appeared to be a "stranger in a strange land," and did not seem to know where the person lived whom she came to see. Looking around for a resident of the vicinity, the nearest personage was a stout, meek-looking darkey, ragged and lazy, who stood leaning contentedly against a post of the railroad wood-house. Accosting this awkward specimen of the *genus Afrique*, she naively inquired:

"Who do you b'longs to, boy?"

"Who duz I b'longs to?"

"Yes, who do you belong to—who owns you?"

"Ise don't b'longs to no body, Misses—Ise owns self, en b'longs to Macon."

The whole thing in a nutshell. The lady was astute enough to see the force of the ebony reply. Until that hour she had not emerged from the dark casement which encompasses the chrysalis. Remembrance of the strides history had been making for half a decade flashed through her brain. She reflected that

"A change had come o'er the spirit of her dream,"

and discovered the absurdity (as did the darkey) of her question. Hence she modified her interrogation to

"Who do you stay with—with anybody in this neighborhood?" But Sambo had been "riled," and he but grumly replied by repeating:

"Ise b'longs to Macon."

She departed at least a wiser woman. He leaned lazier against the beachen pillar, while the listeners laughed at the emphatic lesson the amusing colloquy imparted.

MACON

is an important and a beautiful little city. The streets are from one to two hundred feet in width, ornamented by triple rows of shade trees, located respectively in the centre and on either side. The city proper rests upon a sandy plain, covering perhaps four square miles. Ascending an inclined plane on the west, a broad, beautiful plateau is, by "easy approaches," gained, at an altitude of some hundreds of feet above the river on the north. Situated on this plateau is the beautiful suburban village bearing the romantic little name of Vineville. There are built the elegant mansions of the wealthy—the *creme de la creme* of Georgia. Gold has flown lavishly from ambitious hands in the brighter days of the sunny South, to excel all others in splendor of structure and tasty loveliness of grounds. Art has vied with Nature. Nature defied Art. Richly polished marble balustrades, modernizing the elegance of Marathon, ornament the substantial inclosing walls; and little spiral stairways wind up to the roof, where happy lovers could enjoy the golden charm of a setting sun, or woo love and moonlight, "with none to molest or make them afraid." From the delightful verandahs of these palatial villas a superb view is afforded. The kaleidoscopic picture includes the whole City of Macon, with her broad and shaded streets, clean, level sideways, churches, manufactories and numberless cozy cottages. On the left, as you look to the orient, the silver thread of the Ocmulgee winds in a lazy wave adown the emerald valley to the distant Atlantic; while to the right, and before you as far as the vision can penetrate, broad plantations and charming rural villas form a picture which, in its splendor and beauty, bewilders the brain of admiring man.

The population of Macon will reach about twelve thousand. To no considerable extent has the war left its impress here, either for good or evil. There are here many public buildings of note, including a female college, the Blind Asylum of the State, extensive and substantial armories and arsenals constructed by the defunct Confederacy, iron manufactories, churches of all Christian denominations, hotels and a medical institute. It would require a long list of names to include all who sacrificed their lives on the rebellious altar. To the hearts made desolate by this irreparable loss, no earthly gain or recuperation can aught avail. But in a physical sense, emigration from the North has more than filled the vacuum. In every square we see the ubiquitous Yankee. He sells tape, butter, silks, whisky and pea-nuts. He buys cotton, drives fast horses, and wins the smiles, love and kisses of the secesh fair and frail, who, in the same breath hot with curses for the "Yankees," make earnest protestations of love for a particular *one* of that "breed of dogs." But she has a classical precedent in BYRON'S Donna Julia, who

"Whispering she would ne'er consent—consented."

To a large and evidently the most reasonable portion of these people, the coming of the Yankee is a God-send, and one they are not ashamed to acknowledge *like men*. A fair judge of human character can sift the wheat from the tares quickly, upon going into a community of people and commingling with them promiscuously. Taking care to avoid exclusiveness in my associations with the Southrons, I find myself within a week revolving in a dozen different circles. Thus I am enabled to get at a solution of many knotty problems, and can certainly distinguish between open-hearted acquiescence in the inexorable logic of events, and latent, ambushed treason. We are all more or less liable to be deceived. Our maternal ancestor—old mama Eve—corroborates this. But the weight of testimony should be considered. Unintentionally, I have been so introduced into the most aristocratic circle of Macon society, where the refinement is all that wealth and ancestral "blood" could make it, that I was understood to be a rebel. The young lady to whom I might refer, is a near relative of one of the most eminent leaders of the rebellion. Her father held a high rank in the Confederate army, and gave up his life in consequence of his military service. With the abolishment of slavery a hundred thousand dollars was "ruthlessly" extracted from the estate's value. In addition to this, $250,000 were invested in Confederate bonds—now worth two cents a pound. Notwithstanding all this loss and sacrifice, an ample fortune remains. The family live in affluence, and are cheerful. But so deep and ineffable is the animosity to the Union people, to every person whose sympathies are not strictly with the rebellion, and especially to every Union soldier, that this beautiful and accomplished young lady has refused to promenade the street or attend church since the advent into Macon of the starry flag last Spring, under Gen. WILSON. It is said that "still water runs deep." She is too highly cultivated, and in every respect too much of a lady, to indulge in gross outrage of the most polished civility. Respect for herself and sex would prevent any bold demonstration of her political feeling, and her earnest hatred for the conquerors. In their presence she would be a lady, calm and reticent, perhaps replying to questions in monosyllables. But when a gentleman is brought to her by a rebel Colonel, and particular friend of hers, and introduced as his "accidentally found old friend," all restraint upon the freedom of thought and expression is withdrawn. 'Tis under such a circumstance that a peep at inner life is obtained. A natural linguist, and having the advantage of an exquisitely classical education, what choice and cutting words, phrases and sentences she could use in expressing her aversion to the invading blue-coats! It is a curious anomaly in psychology that one so gentle and amiable in all those social, domestic traits which ennoble woman and elevate her into a higher sphere than man's, can nurture a virus of hatred against a whole nation of people as

fined and good, who speak the same tongue and who never have hated in turn—a hatred more intense than that between Turk and Greek. But it is, nevertheless, a reality. This malice permeates every household, and burns and smothers behind the thin gauze of amnesty oaths and bunting everywhere. Heavens! how the Macon women *love* to *hate* the Yankees! Not a single word for the Union have I heard from their lips, though I have met scores of them. I shall describe a scene I witnessed yesterday, relevant to the subject. The headquarters of the office of the Sub-District Commandant, Provost-Marshal, &c., is in a large building opposite the Lanier House, Mulberry-street, the most fashionable retail street and square in the city. Old Glory, in all her sidereal beauty, is ever unfurled therefrom. Two well-dressed and refined-appearing ladies came along within twenty yards of the military office, when one was heard to remark: "I wouldn't walk beneath that old flag to save my life," and she insisted on an avoidance thereof. They boldly sidled into the centre of the street, moved along past the flag, and thence back on to the sideway. It was a sore insult, and in any other country or clime would have resulted in the immediate arrest of the traitors. But after consultation in anger, conciliation triumphed, and the officers concluded that silent contempt would be more bitter punishment than giving them the notoriety they pruriently sought.

This evening I had a chit-chat with a young female rebel, "native and to the manner born." Said she:

"I hate the Yankees with all my head, heart and soul. We have to acquiesce now, but it will be our time one of these days. Here you have lain in graves half our young manhood, devastated our whole sunny South, burned to ashes our beautiful cities and stolen all our slaves. We secesh women will not let you off so easily."

"But, Miss," I replied, "you forget that you began the war, and that what you speak of is wholly its result—not its cause."

"You Yankees provoked us to it;" a woman's invariable excuse for naughtiness

"We had not interfered with you. We voted and thought as we liked."

"Well, you have made up for your meekness before the war by cruelty since, in arresting and imprisoning our friends, North and South. Then you humiliate us to the dregs by putting us on a level with the niggers. Oh, Sir! I can't express my hatred of the Yankees."

I pointed her to Andersonville; told her I thought her incorrigible, and changed the subject.

A better feeling exists with the better class of Macon masculines. When the two dashing females paraded their malice, moccasins and *modicum* of sense aidling around the flag of the Union, the first man to denounce the insult, urge their arrest, and declare them "indecent women," was an ex-Colonel in the rebel army. The Colonel was reminded by Col. DAWSON, Union army, of the fact that Beast BUTLER did no more in New-Orleans than question the decency of such viragos. The rebel Colonel said BUTLER was right. A more congenial or jollier band of brothers I never met than is composed of about twenty-five Union and rebel officers, who join in singing loyal songs over the convivial board. When sparkling wine fills the flowing bowl, loyal toasts are drank and respond to with a sincerity and heartiness most commendable, by the whipped rebels. They fought bravely, and as bravely acquiesce. I cannot refrain from mentioning as conspicuous amongst those who are honest in a returning loyalty, Cols. HENDERSON and WILCOX, and Major RIDGLEY. I regard Mr. CLAYLAND, editor of the *Daily Macon Telegraph*, as also becoming "converted." The other daily, the *Journal & Messenger*, is inclined to be rebellious, though it confesses to a hatred of the "bully" style of argument against such gentlemen as Mr. BERCHER or Mr. SUMNER by the Southern press. Yet there are among the males, as well as the gentle sex, many malignants. In the *Journal & Messenger* office I was told by two Southern bullies that "You Yankee correspondents have no right to come down here and send our local affairs and private opinions home as news. We wish to have the right to think and act as we d—n please, without your officious interference. We demand our constitutional rights, and shall have them. We have taken the oath, and are citizens of the United States now." Both had served in the rebel army, and one had but yesterday returned from the presence of President JOHNSON. 'Tis an A. Ward joke for such to talk of "constitutional rights." What are they?

Gen. WILSON, the captor of Macon, has assumed command of this disrrict (Columbus,) relieving Gen. CROXTON. The splendid military achievements of the former are well known to the reading public; and those of Gen. C. (of Kentucky) are to be commended equally well. Gen. C. is a graduate of Yale, young, and for a volunteer officer without military experience, has done admirably. Loyal men will regret his retirement. Col. DAWSON, of Ohio, (One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Volunteer Infantry,) commands the first sub-district of Columbus, including Macon, Milledgeville, in all ten of the wealthiest counties of the State. Several white and colored regiments are under the colonel's command, scattered over a territory as large as some of the New-England States. On assuming command he brought order out of chaos, which he preserves intact. Horse-stealing is as prevalent here as the *foul* burglaries adjacent to Yale or Oxford. Daily arrests are made. It is well that Gen. SHERMAN commands this department. He will keep [illegible] with the scoundrels.

J. Q. T.

Hawkinsville—Its Surroundings, &c.—The Garrison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1865.

On the turgid banks of the Ocmulgee, about fifty miles south of Macon, lies the town of Hawkinsville. What it was before the war your correspondent knoweth not. Probably were it not for the "exigencies of the service," he would have continued in blissful ignorance of its whereabouts or name. From its present surroundings, one coming from "God's country" would imagine that he lives about the year 1830 instead of 1865.

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and gray,"

form a panorama quite unusual to the Northern eye, Members of the defunct Southern Confederacy strut about in their gray jackets and coats, minus the buttons; lines of "free Americans of African descent" file past, their faces radiant with new-born freedom: a lank "Cracker," mounted on an antiquated steed, jogs slowly by, until he arrives at that Southern paradise, yclept a "gin-mill," where corn juice is retailed at the reasonable (?) price of twenty-five cents a drink. If their faces can be an index of their minds, they are completely whipped. No longer the defiant look, the swashbuckler swing, or the boisterous oath, but with soul "gentle as a lamb," they plod their way along, a shadow of their former selves. For its size, I believe that Hawkinsville has furnished more officers for the rebel army than any other town in this State. It is no longer a "merlish" title to be called Major, but one that has received its baptism in fire. Those who have received their share of "glory" in the form of debilitating wounds or the loss of a limb are objects of substantial commiseration. Would that I could say the same of the North!

THE GARRISON.

The troops stationed here consist of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York Volunteers and two companies of the Fourth United States Cavalry. The post is called the sub-district of Ocmulgee, and is commanded by Col. NELSON SHAUFMAN, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers. It is composed of the Counties of Wilcox, Twiggs, Laurens, Washington, Jefferson, Johnson, Pulaski, Telfair and Wilkinson. This officer has been in the service since the breaking out of the war, and now he is helping to wind up the affairs of the bogus Confederacy. Capt. L. L. WHEELOCK, One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, is Provost-Marshal here, and has his hands full of business. Provost-Marshals have been appointed to the various counties, and all such as were willing and devoutly disposed have swallowed the "iron-clad" with sober faces. I have not yet seen any of the chivalry who were willing to "die in the last ditch." On the contrary, they seem to be straining every nerve to live.

PROVOST-MARSHALS.

The building in which this office is located seems to have been used by the late Confederate Government as a post-office, tax collector's and provost marshal's offices, if one may judge from the number of books and documents which are contained therein. All grades and descriptions of paper have been used in the Printing Department. Letters, inclosed in whitey-brown envelopes, with the profile of the "stern statesman" in blue, stuck on the corner, still remain in the pigeon-holes where the absconding Postmaster left them. The books of the tax-collector, with the quantity of "tax in kind" against the names of various individuals, remain a monument of the manner in which the Southern armies were fed, while orders and passes, in bad spelling and worse chirography, show anything but education and refinement in the Provost-Marshal's Department of the rebel army.

The office hours are from 9 o'clock A. M. till 8 o'clock P. M., but the doors have frequently to be kept open until 5 o'clock P. M., owing to the press of business. Just imagine one day's work. The first case is that of contempt of the authority of the United States. The defendant, a lady sporting a jeekey hat, who appeared very like one who had "fired the Southern heart," appeared to answer the charge of threatening to "blow the black heart out" of one of Uncle Sam's nephews, who had been sent to arrest her husband. She plead provocation, and it seeming that the aforesaid nephew did not act the part of a modern Chesterfield, the case was dismissed, but she was bound to keep the peace, as the Provost-Marshal did not consider that there was sufficient cause to warrant the use of such a threat. An ex-rebel Major and formerly a Judge, but now a "citizen of the United States," appeared to make a complaint against a freedman named DICK, who did not exactly understand the laws of *meum* and *tuum* in reference to some hogs, the property of the aforesaid Judge. Shades of the O. P. F.! his two principal witnesses were negroes, who gave their evidence in a straightforward manner. "Things are not as they used to be," and so the case being proved on negro testimony, Master DICK was sentenced to hard labor for thirty days, and to ruminate on evanescent pleasures in solitary confinement at night. The next case was that of an ex-squire who laid claims to a mule which was found in the wagon-train of Uncle Sam. A lean and hungry-looking "Cracker," with butternut inexpressibles and check shirt, swore that "he was acquainted with the mule since last July, and that it was the property of the squire." Lieut. WARD, A. A. Q. M. of the post, appeared for the United States, and when he asked if he (the witness) ever saw two mules alike, was answered: "I'll bet you a treat for all hands that you never saw two mules so near alike." The testimony in this case was again eliminated by the "irrepressible nig." Three white men against two black men brought the case down to a spot—on the mule's tail, and as the Quartermaster seemed to think that the mule did not belong to the train, it was returned to the joyful squire. Complaints of freedmen and complaints of masters vary the business of the day, while the administering of Father ANDY's amnesty oath in the Provost-Marshal's is followed by taking O. C. K.s at the grocery across the street. It is amusing to notice the air of importance an ex-rebel, attired in a ventilating suit of grey, will assume when asked the various necessary questions before he can become an American citizen once more. The idea of asking a man whose "mark" is at the foot of a document if he was "educated at the Military Academy at West Point." Although various detachments of troops have left the Provost-Marshal's on duty through the country, I have never yet heard of that historical "lion" which was supposed to be in Georgia at the time of SHERMAN's march through it. If I can find out anything about it I will tell BARNUM, for a consideration.

BUOYS; BUT NOT BOYS.

As your correspondent was walking by the banks of the river, the other day, he was attracted by the screams of some human beings. He thought of mermaids, or some such creatures, when he suddenly saw four heads, surrounded by something that resembled drapery, from the mouths of which came cries for help. Breasting the current, he succeeded in towing four females ashore. It seems that they were crossing the ferry from the town, and were seated in a carriage drawn by mules. The animals took fright at a Jersey Dutchman, and, by way of "divasion," kicked the bottom out of the flat. The ladies betook themselves to the water, and floated the distance of half a mile from the place. "Hoop-de-doo-den-doo!" Their crinoline kept them up. Since this accident crinoline has been in demand.

THE CROPS, ETC.

From Savannah to Hawkinsville, a distance of near two hundred miles, vegetation seems good. Nature wears again a peaceful aspect. The boom of artillery, the charge of cavalry, the yell of infantry, is heard no more. Peace, blessed peace, reigns supreme. Cowering and dejected, thankful if they can get some of their former slaves to work for them, the people are striving hard to get food for the coming Winter. No thoughts now of visits to the North and bursts of extravagance at Saratoga or Newport; it is bread, bread. The common luxuries which the humblest mechanic in New-York has on his table every day, have been unknown for years. Clothing, which had been laid away when they "donned the Confederate grey," again makes its appearance, wrinkled and out of fashion. They all show a willingness to submit to the existing order of things, and aid in bringing back the routine of civil government. The market is well supplied, and the soldiers have been "living high" for some time past, but this week the supply of the "needful" has fallen short, and they begin to think that the Paymaster is troubled with an "affection of the chest."

THE ELECTION.

The election passed off very quietly. Groups of men calmly discussed the merits of the different candidates, and then very coolly went and deposited their votes. If you were not told that it is election day you would never imagine it, so different was it from the boisterous scenes of "auld lang syne." The whole number of votes polled in this district was 692. NORMAN MCDUFFIE, Esq., who has been in the State Legislature for several terms, and Rev. J. L. WARREN, the teacher of a flourishing school here, are the successful candidates.

COTTON.

A quantity of cotton had been stowed away here in the early months of the war, but the owners now find that large quantities of it has been ruined owing to leakage in the buildings. In some instances one-half and even three-fourths of the cotton, to which parties never suspected any damage, has been ruined.

PIERCE BUTLER'S NEGROES.

There are at present in this village and vicinity a number of rice-field negroes, claiming to belong to Mr. PIERCE BUTLER, of Philadelphia, Penn. They speak of him with affection and esteem, and state that they never want a better master. They say there are eight hundred of them, one hundred being children. An agent of Mr. BUTLER had them removed from comfortable quarters, on an island in the vicinity of Darien, much against their will, to the up-country, to keep them away from the United States troops, as he alleges. They want to return to their homes, but there is no authority to send them there. As Mr. BUTLER has reaped the benefit of their labor, and is living at ease away from here, he ought to see to these poor creatures, who are now homeless.

HANNIBAL.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Debate on a Petition to Ask the President to Pardon Jeff. Davis.

In the Georgia Convention on the 26th, a resolution was offered to petition the President for the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS, STEPHENS, and other rebel prisoners. We give an abstract of the discussion:

Mr. HILL, of Morgan, opposed the resolution, moving its indefinite postponement. He said: I hold, Sir, that it is not our business to instruct ANDREW JOHNSON, the President of the United States, in regard to his duty. He understands well the situation—better than the convention can. He is master of the situation, and anything the convention can say on this subject, would be regarded by him as an interference with his appropriate duties. We have been greatly indebted to ANDREW JOHNSON for what he has done, and I hope that we shall be more indebted to him in the future. Let us not embarrass him in his duties. Let us leave the question with him to decide as he may think proper, I hope that the resolution will not be adopted.

Col. E. C. ANDERSON, of Savannah, who moved the resolution, said,

Mr. PRESIDENT: I simply wish to say that I did not offer the resolution in a spirit of dictation to the President, but as a mere act of mercy to the unfortunate gentlemen who are now confined in prison. All of us here stand to-day as pardoned, and we are but asking for these gentlemen the same clemency that has been extended to us.

Col. CHAS. H. HOPKINS, of Pierce County, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District, said:

I do hope that the resolution will not pass. The President knows that every man who has a Southern heart feels for the unfortunate persons whose pardon has been asked for in this resolution. But he clearly understands his duty, and I think that such a resolution would have a tendency to retard than promote the objects sought to be accomplished. He knows what his business is, and I think we should let him alone. He is doing as much for the South as he possibly can; and unless we hinder him by our interference, I think he will do a great deal more. He said to the South Carolina delegation that he could not pardon everybody at once; and I have no doubt that if JEFF. DAVIS can be pardoned, he will be by President JOHNSON in the course of three months. Let us not embarrass the President in his position; let us not attempt to gain too much; let us not rescue JEFF. DAVIS from the penalties of his crime, if he has been guilty of one. Let him come out before the world as innocent, if he be innocent; if he is innocent he will not desire to be screened from trial; but if he be guilty, let him suffer the consequences of his crime. We cannot control ANDREW JOHNSON. He is another ANDREW JACKSON, and has manifested his iron will on many occasions. I would not sign a petition for pardon. Mr. DAVIS was the chosen chief of the Confederate States, and I feel certain that he would prefer to be tried before the courts of the country, in order that his innocence might be established before the world, and if he were guilty, I am satisfied that he would meet his fate as becomes a man in his high position. We were told before the secession, that there would be no war, no blockade, no blood, and now let Mr. DAVIS stand by the consequences. I will do nothing to his dishonor, nothing to injure his reputation, but I will never sign such a petition while I have the power to say "No! no!"

Mr. JAMES T. MATTHEWS, of Oglethorpe County, who was crippled in the Confederate service, said:

I respectfully urge upon this convention that there is no issue of principle made in the resolution. The issue made is one of sympathy for our unfortunate countrymen—nothing more, nothing less. The past, with all its griefs, its calamities, its sorrows, is not in debate. It can never be raised in the first or second resurrection. It is gone forever. The gentlemen whose pardon is sought at the hand of the Chief Executive, are no longer representative men—they are poor, unfortunate prisoners. They have been guilty of no higher offence, gentlemen, than we have been. When the late Confederacy was struggling for life Mr. DAVIS represented Southern independence; but that government has gone down and its representatives have gone with it.

Hon. SOLOMON COHEN, of Savannah, said:

I regret, Mr. President, that the resolution of my colleague has encountered such opposition. Let us assume the responsibility of passing this resolution, and I believe that almost every man in the length and breadth of this land will applaud us in the act. Mr. JOHNSON has done well and nobly toward the South; we owe him a debt of gratitude, and so far as I am concerned, he shall receive it. But shall we say, by our refusal to adopt this resolution, that he should go no further in the exercise of his prerogative of pardon?

A motion to lay on the table, and one to indefinitely postpone, were lost by very large majorities.

Upon the final question of the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative by a very large majority—about three to one.

Messages from Gov. Johnson—The Confederate Cotton.

On Oct. 31, Gov. JOHNSON transmitted to the State Convention, in response to a call made upon him, a message embodying the telegrams sent by him to Washington, regarding the State War Debt. They were as follows:

To Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

We are pressed on war debt. What shall convention do? (Signed,) J. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

We need some aid to reject the war debt. Send me some word on the subject. What should the convention do? (Signed,) J. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor.

When the last telegram was read, there was much laughter.

Gov. JOHNSON also sent in a message showing that he had borrowed the sum of $53,800, and that he had expended $4,680 70.

A long message was received from the Governor explaining the transactions that had taken place in connection with the cotton purchased on State account, some of which was captured at Savannah. Gov. JOHNSON reported that he had written as follows to Secretary MCCULLOCH:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, PROV. GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 16, 1865.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury, United States, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I desire to notify your department that a certain number of bales of cotton captured by Gen. SHERMAN in Savannah may be claimed by the State of Georgia as belonging to her. The material facts of the case, as I am informed, are: on the approach of Gen. SHERMAN to Savannah, the agent of the State sold the cotton to Mr. BRIGHAM, and others on certain terms. Gov. BROWN, on receiving notice from the agent, refused to ratify the sale, but this was not communicated to the agent until after capture. I will communicate further particulars on receipt of information. In the meantime, I hope the claims of the State will not suffer prejudice. Yours, truly,

JAS. JOHNSON,
Provisional Governor of Georgia.

THE STATE COTTON.

The disposition made of the State cotton is thus recapitulated in a report made to Gen. JOHNSON by Ex-Gov. BROWN:

Whole number of bales purchased and paid for Upland	6,000
Upland not paid for	40
Sea Island paid for	383

DISPOSED OF.

Exported safely, Upland	1,556½
Lost at Sea, Upland	58
Sold to Confederate Government	282½
Used in payment of freights on imports	361
Sold to Mr. BRIGHAM	926
Burnt	2,642
Captured	223
Total	6,049
Sea Island burnt	205
Sea Island captured	82
Exchanged and lost by owner	96
Total	383

There were also purchased for the State 275 boxes of tobacco, which were shipped to Wilmington, and on the approach of the Federal armies, removed to Timmonsville, S. C., where the troops of Gen. JOHNSTON's army, on their return home, took possession of it, and distributed among themselves about 200 boxes. The balance is reported as sold by the conductors in charge of the trains, and used to make repairs upon the engines, and to subsist upon, &c., as they were left in charge of the trains after the surrender of our armies, without funds which they could use for their support. * * * * *

The following are the drafts made by me on funds abroad arising from the proceeds of cotton which have been honored.

In favor of JAMES G. BAILEY of Nassau on HENRY LAFONE, to pay for blankets, cotton cards and freights

Aug. 23, 1864, at 60 days	£1,000
Sept. 29, 1864, at 30 days	1,000
Nov. 8, 1864, at 60 days	500
Nov. 8, 1864, at 60 days	2,000

(See his account current herewith transmitted.)

In favor of ANDREW LOW & Co., Sept. 29, 1864, at sight, to pay expenses of Col. WM. SCHLEY, State Agent to England, £625.

In favor of E. & S. L. WEITZFELDER, of London, Oct. 6, 1864, at 60 days, to pay on account of soldiers' clothing, gray cloth, soldiers' shoes, hats, &c., £4,000.

In favor of W. H. Gilliland, to pay freights on one shipment of cotton cards, draft dated Jan. 5, 1865, at 60 days, £136 7s. 1d.

DRAFTS PROTESTED FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

Jan. 12, 1865, at 60 days, in favor of E. and S. L. Weitzfelder on Henry Lafone	£4,000 00 00
Feb. 14, 1865, at 40 days, in favor of same on same	3,850 11 4
Feb. 11, 1865, at 60 days, in favor of same on same	2,263 00 00
Feb. 14, 1865, on Charles H. Reid & Co., in favor of same at 40 days	3,747 00 00
May 9, 1865, in favor of same on same at 30 days	1,544 4 4

These drafts, amounting in the aggregate to £15,404 13d. 8s. in favor of the Messrs. WEITZFELDER, of London, were drawn in payment for supplies of the kind above-mentioned, furnished by them, and have been protested for non-acceptance, on the already mentioned in this report.

The only other draft drawn by me on State cotton abroad was on Messrs. BEACH, ROOT & CO., as above stated, for whatever amount the cotton in their hands may nett, in favor of said E. & S. L. WEITZFELDER, to pay as far as it will go on the protested drafts. It is supposed the account current when received will show about £1,400 paid on the draft by them.

I believe the only remaining point upon which the resolution asks for information, is, as to the probable value of the cotton destroyed and captured. Its original cost to the State in currency was about $1,500,000.

As above stated, 926 bales of the cotton sold Col. WILBUR, State Agent to Mr. BRIGHAM, on the approach of the Federal army, were purchased under the appropriations. The balance of 1,650 bales belonged to the W. and A. Railroad.

For a full statement of this transaction, Your Excellency and the convention are referred to my report of it heretofore made at your request.

It will also be seen by reference to the affidavit of A. A. BEALL, of Augusta, heretofore annexed, that 351 bales of cotton, belonging to the State Road, were burnt by the military authorities of the Confederate States at Charleston, S. C., about the time the city was evacuated by our troops.

The whole amount in currency drawn from the treasurer by the agents, for the purchase of cotton under the different appropriations made for the purchase of soldiers' clothing, cotton cards and such other supplies as were directed to be imported, was $8,069,-639 21. Of this sum, $206,381 88, was returned to the treasurer by the agent, and $2,863,257 33, was expended in the purchase of cotton and tobacco above mentioned, and in the payment of freights, export duties, bagging, compressing cotton and storage, insurances, drayage, lighterage, commissions and other incidental expenses.

As the Legislature imposed upon me the heavy and delicate responsibility of purchasing and importing supplies, I have felt that justice to myself required that I should not confine this report to the points upon which information was asked by the resolution of the convention, but that I should give a general statement of the amount expended for the cotton and tobacco, the quantity purchased, as well as the quantity destroyed, and the disposition made of the whole. The unwise and rash conduct of the Confederate military authorities in applying the torch to the cotton, and the like destruction of it by the Federal officers, has caused heavy losses.

This, however, was one of the results of the war, which I had no power to control.

Your obedient servant, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

I beg leave to add that I have only ascertained the true condition of some of the matters mentioned in this report within the last few days, hence they have not been communicated to you at an earlier period.

J. E. B.

Jeff. Davis.

THE PETITION FOR HIS PARDON FROM THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 30, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The delegates of the State of Georgia, in convention assembled, do earnestly invoke the executive clemency in behalf of JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and of JAMES A. SEDDON, of Virginia; A. G. MCGRATH, of South Carolina; WM. ALLISON and DAVID L. YULEE, of Florida, and H. W. MERCER, of Georgia, now confined as prisoners at Fort Pulaski, and of all other prisoners similarly circumstanced. Your Excellency has been pleased to restore Mr. STEPHENS to his liberty. He returns to the grateful people of his State as a solemn pledge of the magnanimity which rules the public councils, and his great name and influence will be potent to revive the amity of the past, and to fructify the wise and generous policy which your Excellency has inaugurated. Emboldened by this example, impelled by the purity of our motives, and stimulated by the prayers of a numerous people, we appeal for clemency in benalf of the distinguished persons we have named. Restore them to liberty and to the embraces of their families, translate them from captivity to the light of freedom and hope, and the gratitude of the prisoners will be mingled with the joyful acclamations which shall ascend to heaven from the hearts of this people.

Mr. DAVIS was elevated to his high position by our suffrages and in response to our wishes. We imposed upon him a responsibility which he did not seek. Originally opposed to the sectional policy to which public opinion, with irresistible power, finally drove him, he became the exponent of our principles and the leader of our cause. He simply responded to the united voice of his section. If he, then, is guilty, so are we. We were the principals; he was our agent. Let not the retribution of a mighty nation be visited upon his head, while we, who urged him to his destiny, are suffered to escape. The liberal clemency of the government has been extended over us. We breathe the air and experience the blessings of freedom. We therefore ask that the leader, who, in response to the democratic instincts of his nature, the principles of his party, and the solicitations of his section, became the head and front of our offending, shall not now be bruised for our iniquities or punished for our transgressions. Mr. DAVIS was not the leader of a feeble and temporary insurrection; he was the representative of great ideas and the exponent of principles which stirred and consolidated a numerous and intelligent people. This people was not his dupe. They pursued the course which they adopted of their own free will, and he did not draw them on, but followed after them. It is for these reasons that we invoke the Executive clemency in his behalf. His frame is feeble; his health is delicate—all broken by the storms of state. He languishes out in captivity a vicarious punishment for the acts of his people. Thousands of hearts are touched with his distress. Thousands of prayers ascend to Heaven for his relief. We invoke in his behalf the generous exercise of the prerogative to pardon which the form and principles of the constitution offer as a beneficent instrument to a merciful Executive. We ask the continuance of that career of clemency which your Excellency has begun, and which alone we earnestly believe can secure the true unity and the lasting greatness of the nation. Dispensing that mercy which is inculcated by the example of our great Master on high, your name will be transmitted to your countrymen as one of the benefactors of mankind. The constitution of our country, renewed and fortified by your measures, will once more extend its protection over a contented and happy people, founded, as it will be, upon consent and affection, and "resting, like the great arch of the heavens, equaly upon all."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Answers to Questions—How to Develop the Negro Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RED HOUSE PLANTATION,
NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C. Wednesday, Sept. 13.

In the TIMES of the 2d inst. I find the following queries put: "Whether a repressive and regulative system of any kind is necessary for them (the freedmen) apart from the general laws to which all people must be subject?" And again, in the same article: "Can it (the actual development of the African race in our Southern States) be brought up to that of the white man, or near enough to make it practicable to leave the race subject to no laws or regulations not binding upon the whites? If this is possible, how long will it take to accomplish it? Can it be realized in this generation? Can it be attained from the adult portion of this generation, or only years hence from those who are now the rising generation?"

To these queries I have given much thought, and it seems as if benefit might accrue from the statement of a few facts and suggestions bearing upon this subject. I really do not now remember any *repressive regulations* put in operation touching the black people, as specially adapted to them, since I have been among them. If anything the regulations have been and are *repressive* upon the *whites* by way of protection to the negro, and neither party is subject to any regulation not granted by equity or common consent among people supposed to be able to care for themselves. There are one or two exceptional cases, and the wisdom of these has been severely called in question, both in theory and by the result. The case may be somewhat different in the Southwest, where a different plan of procedure was carried out. Here they have been thrown upon their own resources, have been allowed to act according to their own free will, with the ordinary restrictions of society, and have been governed by the common principles of law and equity, with no special restrictions, unless it be that restraint and punishment have been applied with a very lenient and charitable hand—a necessity to a certain extent on account of ignorance and a want of understanding of the new relations in which they are placed, but carried entirely too far I am fully persuaded. There should be kindness, there should be charity, there should be patience—great patience; it should be rendered certain that the understanding of your meaning in any given case is made clear, then promptness and severity should be applied without once yielding. They know what is right and what is wrong, what is just and what is unjust, what is honest and what is dishonest, what is upright and what is sinister, well enough to respond in their moral judgments to severe punishment promptly applied, after kind and patient treatment. And such response, developed by due severity, is far healthier for them in every respect than that milk-and-water gentleness which puts no sufficient mark on wrong doing and begets neither respect nor fear. The general laws of society against the idle, the dissolute, the vagabond, the licentious, the thieving, the dishonest and so on should be rigorously applied to the negro, and the more rigorously, with justice and mercy, the better. The special dealing they need is in the line of development and not in the line of government. The same laws that govern white men will govern them; and the moment you make a discrimination as against them in the matter of control, they will instinctively understand its import, and, although they may expect it and yield to it, still it will inevitably have its depressive influence, and will reduce them to just that position, or keep them in it, which such discrimination implied that they are fit to hold. If, on the other hand, they find the same laws and regulations are applied to them as to all men, according to the capacity, the development, the self-control, the manhood manifested, instantly a powerful influence is brought to bear upon them which appeals to the noblest hopes and aspirations of human nature, and their chances for development and growth are immensely increased as well as their interest in schools, and all the appliances of missionary and charitable labor for the purpose of elevating them. The facts on these instances all go to show, that if they are compelled to labor, if they are compelled to be honest, if they are compelled to stand by their agreements, the common laws of the land are enough for the purpose if faithfully applied, and that that is all which is needed in connection with means of development to bring them into a state in this very generation of healthy growth and culture. Give me a thousand negroes, sustain me in the appliance of the common laws of the land as need might require, and add a few common school teachers of sound judgments and large, warm hearts, and, with the help of God, I would vouch for a community in three or four years whom it would do to trust with a share of all political rights and privileges, and who would be moral, upright, self-supporting and thrifty. I say this from no enthusiasm for a pet theory. No; I say it from a practical experience. But it would be an arduous task, and there would be some thinning out too. But you say you would like some facts which shall show that this adult generation may be left to the control of the common laws of the land.

I give the simple fact that common justice, kindly and thoroughly applied, controls all the people on these islands. There are no special laws or regulations discriminating in regard to color. Having had the oversight of seven plantations the past season, I have applied to the authorities for assistance to control them only on two places. There are several communities who own their lands, and who are living by themselves; and to my certain knowledge, it is the exception rather than the rule for them to refer to the autho ities to settle difficulties. They need not a law, not a regulation, other than those common to all; but what they do need is the charitable but summary and unrelenting application of these laws. Should the question be put in another form—as to whether they are at present capable of being left to themselves in all matters of government and control—I should answer unhesitatingly in the negative. If, as to whether they ever would be, I would say time will show. Do the best possible by them, and leave the rest with their Maker. There is every evidence, to my mind, that a great mistake has been made in giving them advantages before they were able to appreciate them or improve by them. In fact the "root hog or die" principle is the only true one. Take for instance the matter of freely furnishing them with lands at a trifling price. Things look now as if the majority of these land owners were soon to be the poorest class of the negro population and the most difficult to reach for benefit. Simply because they have been encouraged indiscriminately and without regard to natural aptitude for farming, to take up lands for culture while they were fresh from slave life and without any development of that judgment and skill, and without that experience necessary to good farming. The natural consequence is that hard-working, industrious people, as well as the shiftless, while struggling to get on their feet, are wearing out their lands for lack of manure and proper culture. I don't say that all are doing this, but the tendency is that way. Then again, many who would make good carpenters or blacksmiths, and so on, are hopelessly consigned to a calling in which they never can thrive. Here is one man almost within a stone's throw of me who has lost three horses within two years, and all because the stupid blockhead thought that he could work a horse the year round in cart, plow and saddle, with no feed but corn-blades, marsh-grass and a couple of quarts of corn a day, besides what he can pick, and now he is forced to buy another—and he is one of scores. Here is another, who has had but one quarter of a corn crop two years in succession, because he would grow ten stalks to a hill, which this light soil will not bear, and he is one of scores. Here is another, who has a colt being weaned from its dam, about as big as a nanny-goat, and he mounts him with saddle and bridle, when its legs will withe together like rattans. How many of these poor creatures have I seen struggling out of Beaufort in the heavy sand and under a hot sun, in a reeking sweat and always upon the gallop! I often ask them, "Why don't you take turns and let the horse ride?" "Oh, he contrary *too* much, massa." I have given examples enough to show my meaning. They should creep before being urged to walk, and if after all proper encouragement and education you find they can't walk, let them creep for ever. Have you not seen white men, of the great American race, too, who made good day laborers and nothing else? How astonishing, then, that an order should ever have been issued granting to the freedmen thirty miles of islands and coast indiscriminately and *exclusively*. Now with many of them well settled, that order is substantially revoked, and now are you ever going to make up for the want of trust which such a proceeding will engender in the mind of the negro? Now the better way is to take the natural course; let them work for wages for whoever is able to hire them. Give them teaching and education in every sense, and *discipline*, too, good and thorough. Instruct them and practice them in the ways of business and life and watch for opportunities to develop them. Then as fast as they show themselves capable of a higher sphere of life help them to it and lead them along in that and so on. So they will be beneficently employed both for themselves and others. But one thing is certain; they must be with white people and under their influence and fostering care to attain to their best state, whatever that may be, and great patience and wisdom and a warm and benevolent heart will be required. Can you give these people the vote? "Why Massa, what are him?" But I will add no more now. Common rules and regulations faithfully applied to the freedman, with his interspersion among white people who need his intelligent labor and therefore are powerfully interested in his fullest development, is all that is necessary even to the present adult generation, especially if he is not urged beyond his capacity.

A. L. H.

VIRGINIA.

The Freedmen's Bureau and the Labor Question—The Twentieth New-York Volunteers in Richmond, and how they Voted—Review of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1865.

The following important order, issued this morning, will, it is hoped, have the effect of diminishing the great number of negroes who are now applicants every morning at the Freedmen's Bureau for government rations:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COM., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—The Assistant Commissioner regrets the necessity again calling the attention of many of the agents of this bureau to their neglect of duty in not requiring the freedmen more generally to enter into contracts for their services with the planters and others who have steady employment for them.

The principal function of this bureau is not to supply a channel through which government aid or private charity shall be dispensed, but to make the freedmen a self-supporting class of free laborers, who shall understand the necessity of steady employment and the responsibility of providing for themselves and families. Where employment is offered on terms that will provide for the comfortable subsistence of the laborers, removing them from the vices of idleness and from dependence on charity, they should be treated as vagrants if they do not accept it; and the rules of the bureau applicable in such cases should be rigidly enforced. While the freedmen must and will be protected in their rights, they must be required to meet these first and most essential conditions of a state of freedmen, a visible means of support and fidelity to contracts.

Every faithful officer of this bureau will understand that, in attending to the duty here indicated, he is securing at once the best good of the freedmen, in whose interest the bureau was created; and of the country, whose peace and prosperity it is equally bound to promote. The good of all classes requires that the lands should be re-fenced and cultivated; but it is impossible for the farmer to pursue this work successfully unless he can rely upon his laborers to remain with him to the end of their engagements.

O. BROWN,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

Official: H. S. MERRELL, Lieut. and Supt., District Henrico.

It would be the veriest affectation to deny that many apply for relief who are well able to support themselves, and who will not make the first effort to do so as long as they can depend upon eleemosynary aid.

From all parts of the State the reports agree upon one point, that in the adjustment of the labor question, this insurmountable difficulty arises, that the negro will not work.

They have a strange repugnance to remain on the old plantation: entertain the most extravagant ideas as to a partition of lands amongst them at the commencement of the new year, and decline to enter into contracts with their former masters.

Hence it is that there are such numbers of able-bodied negroes in Richmond at the present time, and with the severities of Winter fast approaching, an incalculable amount of suffering certainly awaits them, which may be very materially lightened by promptly and firmly carrying out the suggestions of Col. BROWN.

The New-York State troops, the Twentieth New-York Volunteers, at present in Richmond, cast the following vote yesterday:

For Secretary of State—Francis C. Barlow, 89; Henry W. Slocum, 127.

For Comptroller—Thomas Hillhouse, 92; Lucius Robinson, 125.

For Treasurer—Joseph Howland, 35; M. R. Patrick, 180.

For Attorney-General—John H. Martindale, 92; John Van Buren, 125.

For State Engineer, &c.—J. Platt Goodsell, 92; Sylvanus H. Sweet, 125.

For Canal Commissioner—Robert C. Dorn, 92; C. W. Armstrong, 125.

For Inspector of State Prisons—H. A. Barnum, 92; A. J. McNett, 128.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals—Pat. Henry Jones, 92; Ed. O. Perrin, 125.

For Judges of Court of Appeals—Ward Hunt, 92; John K. Porter, 92; John W. Brown, 123; Martin Grover, 124.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, (Col. JENKINS,) who have been here ever since the evacuation, were reviewed to-day by Maj.-Gen. TERRY and Staff, previous to their departure for their hom

ceived an appointment on the staff of his connection Gen. J. E. P. Stuart, and rode by the side of that officer until the Spring of 1864. After the death of Stuart, Capt. Cooke became chief of artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, and continued to hold that position until Lee's army surrendered. He contributed many lively campaign sketches and a few poems to the *Messenger* and the *Southern Illustrated News*. He also published a life of Stonewall Jackson, which was republished in New-York as the work of Mr. John M. Daniel, the editor of the *Examiner*. The war being over, Capt. Cooke occupied himself in writing 'Stories of the Struggle,' for the New-York *World*.

Dr. Bagby, the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, entered the army as a private in a company of infantry, but, being of infirm constitution, was discharged after a few months' service, and resumed his connection with the *Messenger*. He busied himself during the war in making a collection of the heroic, pathetic and humorous anecdotes and occurrences which marked the memorable contest. He is now in Richmond superintending the publication of his *Humors of the War*.

W. Gordon McCabe, a promising youthful poet, joined the Second Company of Howitzers at the breaking out of hostilittes, participated in all the battles of Lee's army, rose to be Captain and Adjutant of Pegram's battalion of artillery, and gave his parole at Appomattox Court-house. He is now engaged in teaching school in Petersburgh.

Dr. W. H. Holcombe, after his home in upper Louisiana fell into the possession of the enemy, went to New-Orleans, where he now is, practicing homeopathy. During the first year of the war he wrote both in prose and verse for the *Mesenger*.

W. B. Reese, of Tennessee, whose articles of Junius, in the *Messenger*, attracted so much attention, was an officer in the Army of Tennessee from the beginning to the close of the war.

"Campbell, the historian, is at his home in Petersburg, teaching school. Howison, the historian of the war, is in this city, practicing law. Edward Pollard, at last accounts, was in Baltimore. Oliver P. Baldwin, the well-known lecturer, is now connected editorially with the Richmond *Republic*. 'P. W. A.,' the army correspondent, was in New-York City a few weeks ago. His object in visiting that city was, doubtless, to prepare his letters for publication. 'Porte Crayon' was on the staff of Gen. Hunter, of the Union army, as Colonel of engineers. He is now Gen. Strother, Adjutant-General of the State of Virginia, under the Peirpoint administration, and is said to be devoting himself assiduously to the educational interests of the Commonwealth. 'Bohemian,' the war correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, entered the army as a dragoon; afterward became a surgeon in the Southern navy, and took part in some of the most daring adventures of the war. He is said to have returned to his home in England; other accounts state that he intends to reside in New-Orleans.

Although so many Southern literary men exposed their lives on the field of battle, only one of them—St. George Tucker, the author of *Hansford, a Tale of Bacon's Rebellion*—forfeited his life. He died at Ashland, of camp-fever, in the third year of the war.

With regard to female writers, our information is somewhat scanty. Susan Archer Talley was, for a time, a clerk in the War Department in Richmond. After marrying a German officer she retired to the country. Pending the struggle, she published several poems relating to the engagements on land and sea. Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie sailed for Europe before the war began, and, her health failing her, was unable to return. Her latest publication, *Fairy Fingers*, is spoken of in high terms. 'Tenella,' second to none of the female poets of the South, is at her father's residence in North Carolina. A Raleigh paper announces that a volume of her poems, entitled *Mosses from a Rolling Stone*, will soon appear. Mrs. Jordan, of Lynchburgh, a poetess, had a volume of her verses burnt by order of the Provost-Marshal. The nature of the poems may thence be inferred. Miss Evans, the author of *Beulah*, remained in Alabama during the entire war. She published a war novel named *Macaria; or, Altars of Sacrifice*, which produced a sensation. There was at one time an idle rumor that she was engaged to be married to Gen. Beauregard."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

There is some uneasiness in Richmond about alleged preparations for an insurrection making by the 25,000 or 30,000 negroes huddled in tents on the York River Peninsula, between the towns of Hampton and Williamsburgh. These negroes have been notified that on Jan. 1 the lands they now occupy will be turned over to their former owners, and if the reports are true, the dissatisfaction caused by a knowledge of this fact has been increased by the presence among them of free negroes from the North, who incite also a spirit of insurrection and revenge. The proposed plan is said to be to cross York River and sweep through the counties of Gloucester, King and Queen, and those adjacent, increasing their ranks as they move onward by the volunteer or forced addition of such negroes as may be laboring or idling in the section of the country through which they pass.

The colored people of Selma held a meeting on the 19th ult., and passed a series of resolutions, in which they complain that they are every day robbed and beaten by men wearing the Federal uniform, and that they had appealed in vain to the police and military guard for protection. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and commanding officer of the district, to invoke their authority to suppress the outrages complained of. The resolutions conclude with the expression of a sincere desire to live on terms of peace and quietness with the Southern people, and earn an honest living. The paper which prints these "resolutions," unfortunately neglects to state who drew them up.

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal*, of the 2d inst., is indignant at the thought of repudiating the rebel war debt. It says:

"This 'so-called' Confederate war debt is but little more than double the actual and necessary expenditures for carrying on the civil government of the State; and the whole debt now owing by Georgia, reduced to a specie standard, will not exceed three or four millions of dollars. That the good name of a great State should be bartered for this paltry sum and an unenviable notoriety, is too preposterous to be entertained for one moment by any man having one particle of State pride."

The Richmond *Times* insists upon legislation that shall compel the negro to perform his contracts where his master has not failed to execute his part of the bargain. It says: "From the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna, from the planters of Texas and from the farmers of Maryland, there is not the slightest difference of opinion as to 'freedmen' treating their contracts as nullities. No treatment, however kind, no rational indulgences, however liberal, make the slightest impression upon these most inconstant and fickle human beings. They have no moral principle where a contract is concerned, and their instability 'exceedeth that of water and sand.'"

A decidedly excited state of feeling is exhibited by the Petersburgh *Express* in discussing the manner in which the next House of Representatives shall be organized by Clerk McPherson. It asserts "that McPherson, in arrogating to himself the power of excluding a Representative with proper credentials from his roll, will be guilty of a high-handed act of usurpation, rendered none the less intolerable by the countenance he will have of a larger number of the House, who sympathize with every act having for its object, directly or indirectly, the creation, diffusion or intensification of sectional discords, disturbances and convulsions."

Judge Shortridge declines the candidacy for Congress in the Fourth Alabama District. The Selma *Messenger* says: "We have learned from a private source that when he consented to become a candidate he was not aware that President Johnson had indicated a wish that no member of the convention of 1861 should be sent to Congress, lest his policy of reconstruction should be impeded or embarrassed. Coming to a knowledge of this fact, the Judge thinks it best to withdraw his name, having been a member of that convention, and not wishing at all to embarrass the administration."

The agent of the American Union in Georgia reports that the children who are without the privileges of schools number six hundred. The poor whites suffer for food. At Atlanta, great suffering is in prospect unless relief comes speedily. Many are without shelter, and sleep wherever night overtakes them. Five hundred children are there without schools. The governments of North Carolina and Tennessee offer all the aid in their power to promote the interests of education. Great destitution prevails in North Carolina.

S. Bassett French, "Secretary and Treasurer of the Jackson Statue Association," has issued a circular, dated Richmond, Oct. 26, stating that, unless $15,000 in gold are at once furnished, Volch, the sculptor, will stop work on the colossal equestrian statue. Mr. French "regrets to state that, owing to circumstances cognizable to all, no subscriptions have been received since his last report, and that, owing to the terrible and sudden collapse of the Confederate Government, the small investment in Confederate bonds have been totally lost."

A gentleman, writing from North Alabama, draws the following picture of affairs: "Our negro population is in a fix, and a pretty considerable one at that, the men, for the most part, roaming about in the exercise of their new-found liberty, doing but little, and that little bad. They have no supplies, and how they are to live until green corn and blackberry time next year God only knows. Thousands unquestionably will, and must die of starvation. Their old masters' cribs and smoke-houses are either empty or closed against them."

The freedmen of Florida everywhere throughout that favored State are displaying the most praiseworthy activity in promoting their individual welfare, and are seeking, in every possible manner, to improve their moral, social and pecuniary condition. With but few exceptions, the very best understanding exists between them and their former owners. They all seem determined to labor faithfully for their employers, and even boast that they now intend to make larger crops than ever before.

The people of Sumter County, Ala., complain that though the papers have announced the abolition of permits for the export of cotton, they are annoyed by the interference of subordinate cotton agents. These men, it is charged, so manœuvre as to prevent owners from shipping cotton to Mobile, and thus compel them to sell it at home. The situation of the special supervising agent of the Treasury has been called to the grievance.

The Richmond *Times* says that there are already two thousand applicants for the two hundred positions in the gift of the National Express Company. This fact, it thinks, argues two much idleness in the State when the planters are giving Swedes and other foreigners $12 a month and their board for ordinary farm work, which is better compensation than seventy-five young men in a hundred obtained for clerical and other labor in the cities in the best times.

Galena, Ill., an old Democratic stronghold, did honor to the name of its illustrious citizen, Gen. Grant, last Tuesday. At the Presidential election last Fall McClellan had 114 majority, and in the local election on the 7th inst. the average Union majority was 200, showing a gain for "our side" of 314. Gen. Grant will have to take back the remark he once made, that the City Government of Galena was as disloyal as that of Charleston.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, referring to the failure of Hon. H. S. Foote to gain admission to the United States Circuit Court, kindly says: "We can procure the certificate of every Confederate that he was, through the whole struggle, a great pest and drag to our cause, and that whatever he did redounded to the cause of the Federals. He need not, therefore, plead his connection with the Confederacy as any difficulty to his swearing in."

Mr. Benj. H. Bingham wants to represent the Third Congressional District of Georgia. He declares himself to be fully committed to the firm and substantial support of the President. He cannot take the Test Oath, but intimates that he has already received assurances from Washington that if elected he will be enabled to take his seat. How this will be done he does not say explicitly.

Cotton-stealing seems to have become one of the (easily) "learned professions" in Alabama. The latest plan of operations adopted by impecunious speculators in the staple is to throw a few bales from a freight train while under full headway. Of course, before the "accident" is discovered, the train has gone too far, and the waiting coöperator has departed with the spoils.

Letters from Nashville to papers in Central Georgia express surprise at the fact that there is a general movement among the negroes in Kentucky toward the Northern States. These correspondents state that thousands have already found employment among the thrifty farmers of the Middle States and New-England. The people want to stop the hegira, but don't know how to do it.

A new paper called the San Antonio (Texas) *Express*, has been established by Mr. W. E. Jones. He lays down his platform thus:

1. Educate the people.
2. Give dignity to labor.
3. Plant upon immovable foundations the liberty of speech and of the press.

Do these and "all things shall be added unto us."

The Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military Institute, of which Stonewall Jackson was formerly the President, reports to Gov. Peirpoint that the Legislature must at once make an appropriation of $50,000, or give authority to borrow that amount. Without that sum the institution must be abandoned.

Gen. Elliott, of South Carolina, who conducted the defence of Fort Sumter for a time, has lately been supporting himself by fishing. Through Gen. Gillmore's intercession, his pardon has been secured, and his estates, which are close to the spot where his fisherman's hut stands, will soon be restored to him.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* urges, with earnestness, a full attendance at the Planters' Convention to be held in that city on the 15th of November, to consider the labor question. The editor says, very emphatically, that "it is a question of bread and meat."

One Mr. F. Lynch telegraphs to Montgomery, Ala., from this city, that he "can get any quantity of laborers at $150 per year, payable at the end of the year. Some Northern men would like to know where Mr. Lynch can get laborers at that price.

The names of the following gentlemen are suggested by their friends in connection with the United States Senatorship for Alabama: Gov. Parsons, Ex-Gov. Fitzpatrick, Hon. Peter M. Dix and Ex-Gov. Winston.

Letters from Charlottesville, Va., give discouraging reports of agricultural prospects in that section. Very little tobacco or wheat has been planted. Farmers have no means to buy guano, and they don't know how they are going to raise the next crop.

Eight engines and fifty cars have been purchased in Nashville for the Meridian and Selma Railroad. They cannot be forwarded until the Memphis and Charleston Road is repaired beyond the Tennessee River.

Gov. Humphrey, of Mississippi, calls upon the people of that State to organize companies to aid the civil authorities to maintain law and order, and cautions them against oppressing the negro in any way.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow passed through Indianapolis a few days since, on his way to the Wabash country, to buy seed corn to enable him to plant his Mississippi plantation next season.

The Richmond *Commercial Bulletin* has been merged into the *Sentinel*, which has just resumed publication. In its salutatory the *Sentinel* is about as rebellious as it dares to be

Parties in Richmond are making a profitable business in sending laborers South. They charge those who employ them $25 a man, and are careful not to guarantee that the employes will remain.

Gen. Anderson, popularly known as "Tige" Anderson, who was lately pardoned by the President, is now living in Atlanta, Ga.

The Richmond *Inquirer* urges the ladies of that city and vicinity to get up a petition for the pardon of Jeff. Davis.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says that orders have been received from Washington to close up the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama.

Trouble in Mississippi.

A COUNTY UNDER MILITARY SURVEILLANCE—THE SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES UNDER ARREST.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 3.

We learn, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that the towns of Gallatin and Hazelhurst, in Copiah County, Miss., have been, by order of Major-Gen. Osterhaus, regarrisoned with negro troops, which had previously been removed from there; that the Sheriff of the county and his deputies have been arrested by them; and that the county of Copiah is now under close military surveillance.

The cause of this misunderstanding is stated to be this. Some time ago, Col. Drury Brown, formerly Sheriff of the County, had been arrested by Capt. Peck, Provost-Marshal and Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner, on some charge of violence to a freedman. As the case was in process of examination before the military tribunals, Gov. Sharkey demanded the release of Col. Brown from military restraint, that the case might be tried before the civil courts.

This was ordered by Gen. Osterhaus, and Col. Brown, then confined in Jackson, returned to Copiah. On his arrival he had some words with Capt. Peck, as an individual, who thereupon ordered some of his soldiers to take Col. B. prisoner anew, and according to report, the negro soldiers used much harshness to him in taking him to the guard-house.

On being released from this, on bail, Brown prosecuted Peck before the civil courts, and the latter was ordered to give bail for his appearance before the courts. Several persons offered to become his bail, but he refused this and went to jail. He then applied to Gen. Osterhaus for relief, and the latter has sent the negro troops back to Copiah County. They have taken possession of the jail, released Capt. Peck, arrested the Sheriff and his deputies, and are behaving, so says our informant, with overbearing insolence toward the people.

Another Chapter of Rebel History.

BENJAMIN'S ORDER FOR BRIDGE-BURNING AND MURDER.

During the trial of the guerrilla leader Dick McCann, at Nashville, last week, the prisoner put in the following order as a part of his defence, claiming that he acted under it in murdering an East Tennesseean named Horne, who was hanged by a court-martial:

War Department, Richmond, Va.

Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received, and I have the honor to inform you in reply, that the course you are pursuing toward the traitors in East Tennessee does not meet the approval of this department. You will be pleased to observe the following instructions:

1. All such as can be identified as having been engaged in bridge-burning are to be tried summarily, by drumhead court-martial, and, if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridges.

2. All such as have not been so engaged are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscaloosa, Ala., there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the government for prisoners of war. Whenever you can discover that arms are concealed by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been up and in arms against the government, to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance. They are all to be held as prisoners of war, and held in jail till the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

Your vigilant execution of these orders is earnestly urged by the government.

Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. Carroll, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Recovery of the Remains of the Late Brig.-Gen. Wright.—Col. Drum yesterday received intelligence of the recovery of the remains of the late General Wright at Bay Flat, near Shelter Cove, Mendocino County, 150 miles from the scene of the *Brother Jonathan* disaster. The remains were badly decomposed, but have been fully identified from clothing and otherwise. The remains of Mrs. Wright, which were recovered soon after the disaster, are now at Gray's, on Sacramento-street, awaiting the arrival of those of her gallant husband by the *Del Norte* last night. The body of Major Eddy also came down on the *Del Norte*.—*San Francisco Alta, Oct. 11.*

UNION GENERALS DURING THE WAR.

The Number of General Officers Appointed in Each Year of the Rebellion—Casualties in the Service.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1865.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, the names of but five general officers figured on the army list, viz.: Brevet Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Brevet Major-Gens. Twiggs and Wool, and Brig.-Gens. Harney and Joseph E. Johnston. The defection of two of these, Twiggs and Johnston, left but three at the disposal of the government, all of whom were too old for efficient service in the management of armies in the field. The exigencies of the civil war called for the immediate appointment of a large additional number of general officers. They were selected from what was then supposed to be the best military and civil material in the country. As the loyal armies grew mightier in numbers from year to year, the general officers increased in due proportion. There were at the close of

1861.

Of the regular army.		Of the volunteer forces.	
Major-Generals	3	Major-Generals	5
Brigadier-Generals, (including the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Chief of Ordnance, whose rank was raised in that year.)	11	Brigadier-Generals	107

1862.

Regulars.		Volunteers.	
Major-Generals	4	Major-Generals	69
Brigadier-Generals, (including Surgeon-General, Chief of Engineers and Chief Commissary, whose rank was raised in that year.)	13	Brigadier-Generals	256

1863.

Regulars.		Volunteers.	
Major-Generals	4	Major-Generals	70
Brigadier-Generals, (including Provost Marshal-General, created in that year.)	14	Brigadier-Generals	270

1864 and '65.

Regulars.		Volunteers.	
Lieutenant-General	1	Major-Generals	68
Major-Generals	5	Brigadier-Generals	270
Brigadier-Generals, (including Judge-Advocate-General, raised in rank, and Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff	17		

The above numbers do not represent the whole number appointed, but only those in active service appearing on the army list at the end of each year. In the course of each year more or less were killed in battle and died of disease or wounds, or were retired, mustered out, dismissed, and dropped for non-confirmation by the Senate. Vacancies created by these casualties were usually filled without much delay, so that the actual number of general officers in the service during the war is the number given above, plus the total casualties.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE UNION GENERAL OFFICERS DURING THE WAR,

1861.

Retired.

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

Resigned.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Dismissed.

Brig.-Gen. D. E. Twiggs.

Killed in Battle.

N. Lyon, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri—the first and only Union General killed in the first year of the war.

1862.

Resigned.

Brig.-Gens. J. W. Phelps, C. M. Thurston, M. S. Wade.

Killed in Battle and Died of Wounds.

Major-Gen. Philip Kearney, killed at the battle of Chantilly.
Major-Gen. I. I. Stevens, killed at the battle of Chantilly.
Major-Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, mortally wounded at Antietam.
Major-Gen. J. L. Reno, mortally wounded at South Mountain.
Major-Gen. J. B. Richardson, mortally wounded at Antietam.
Major-Gen. Wm. Nelson, shot at Louisville in a private quarrel with Gen. J. C. Davis.
Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, killed at Shiloh.
Brig.-Gen. G. D. Bayard, mortally wounded at first battle of Fredericksburgh.
Brig.-Gen. P. A. Hackleman, killed at Corinth.
Brig.-Gen. Henry Bohlen, killed at Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock River.
Brig.-Gen. G. W. Taylor, mortally wounded at Cub Run, Va.
Brig.-Gen. J. P. Rodman, mortally wounded at Antietam.
Brig.-Gen. J. S. Jackson, killed at Perryville, Ky.
Brig.-Gen. W. R. Terrill, killed at Perryville, Ky.
Brig.-Gen. C. F. Jackson, killed at Fredericksburgh.
Brig.-Gen. Robert L. McCook, murdered by guerrillas.

Died of Disease.

Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith.
Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchell.
Brig.-Gens. F. W. Lander, J. Cooper, C. D. Jameson, J. B. Plummer, F. E. Patterson.

1863.

Retired.

Maj.-Gen. J. E. Wool.
Brig.-Gens. Robert Anderson, W. S. Harney, and J. W. Ripley.

Resigned.

Maj.-Gens. E. D. Morgan, C. M. Clay, S. Hamilton, G. A. McCall, C. S. Hamilton, B. M. Prentiss, R. C. Schenck, Jas. A. Garfield.
Brig.-Gens. J. W. Denver, A. Duryee, E. Dumont, W. W. Burns, A. S. Platt, W. B. Campbell, C. P. Buckingham, J. Cochran, N. Taylor, G. P. Cluseret, J. F. Farnsworth, Jas. Shields, C. E. Pratt, T. T. Crittenden, J. Craig, F. L. Vinton, J. Nagle, A. C. Harding, G. W. Morgan, C. C. Dodge, J. H. Van Alen, L. F. Ross, J. W. Revere, G. W. Deitzler, E. L. Viele, W. K. Strong, R. King, L. Fairchild, T. L. Kane, G. C. Smith, J. F. Quimby.

Dismissed.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter.

Mustered Out and Discharged.

Brig.-Gens. Louis Blenker and James St. C. Morton.

Killed in Battle and Died of Wounds.

Maj.-Gen. H. G. Berry, killed at Chancellorville.
Brig.-Gen. A. W. Whipple, mortally wounded at Chancellorville.
Brig.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds, killed at Gettysburgh.
Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, mortally wounded on Morris Island, S. C.
Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sill, killed at Murfreesboro.
Brig.-Gen. S. K. Zook, killed at Gettysburgh.
Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lytle, mortally wounded at Chickamauga.
Brig.-Gen. W. P. Sanders, mortally wounded at Knoxville, Tenn.

Died of Disease

Maj.-Gen. J. Buford.
Brig.-Gens. E. N. Kirk, Thomas Walsh and M. Corcoran.

1864.

Retired.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay.

Resigned.

Maj.-Gens. John C. Fremont, Geo. B. McClellan, J. A. McClernand, Thos. L. Crittenden, Brig.-Gens. J. M. Shackelford, S. Miller, J. T. Boyle, J. Beatty, J. L. Kiernan, H. T. Reid, Wm. R. Montgomery, D. Tyler, J. D. Stevenson, W. W. Orme, C. L. Mathies, Jas. M. Tuttle, K. L. Eustis, Wm. T. H. Brooks, Wm. S. Smith, J. Bowen, H. Tyndale, J. H. Martindale, J. B. Turchin, M. S. Hascall, J. White, N. Dow, M. D. Mason, Thos. A. Rowley, A. W. Ellet.

Dismissed.

Brig.-Gen. J. G. Spears and Surgeon-General Hammond.

Mustered Out and Discharged.

Maj.-Gens. E. D. Keyes, W. H French and D. C. Buell.
Brig.-Gens. A. Porter, C. P. Stone, H. M. Naglee, T. T. Garrard, W. A. Gorman, J. J. Abercrombie, J. H. H. Ward, J. T. Owens, G. W. Morell.

Killed and Wounded in Battle and Died of Wounds.

Maj.-Gen. J. Sedgwick, killed in front of Spottsylvania Court-house.
Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson, killed before Atlanta.
Brig.-Gen. A. Hays, killed at the battle of the Wilderness.
Brig.-Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, killed at the battle of the Wilderness.
Brig.-Gen. T. S. G. Stevenson, killed at the battle of Spottsylvania.
Brig.-Gen. Jas. C. Rice, killed at Laurel Hill, Va.
Brig.-Gen. S. A. Rice, of wounds received at Jenkin's Ferry, Arkansas.
Brig.-Gen. C. G. Harker, of wounds received at Marietta, Ga.
Brig.-Gen. D. McCook, of wounds received at Marietta, Ga.
Brig.-Gen. D. A. Russell, killed at the battle of Winchester.

Died of Disease.

Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief-Engineer, Brig.-Gen. J. P. Taylor, Commissaay-General of Subsistence; Brigadier Generals Ransom, Champlin and Woodbury.

1865.

From the end of 1864 to the close of the war, very few changes took place among the general officers of the army. Gen. A. H. Terry was added to the Brigadier Generals of the regular army. Only one general officer, Brig.-Gen. Thos. A. Smyth, was killed in action (near Farmville, Virginia,) in the stated time, although the military operations of 1865 were the most decisive and comprehensive of the war.

RECAPITULATION.

From 1861 to 1865.

Resignations—Major-Generals	12
Retired—Brevet Lieutenant-General	1
Dismissals—Major-General	1
Killed outright in battle—Major-Generals	8
Died of wounds—Major-Generals	2
Died of disease—Major-Generals	4
Discharged and mustered out—Major-Generals	3
Killed—Major-General	1
Resignations—Brigadier-Generals	64
Retired—Brigadier-Generals	4
Dismissals—Brigadier-Generals	3
Killed outright in battle—Brigadier-Generals	17
Died of wounds—Brigadier-Generals	9
Died of disease—Brigadier-Generals	13
Discharged and mustered out—Brig.-Generals	11
Total casualties—Major-Generals	31
Total casualties	122

It thus appears that the changes among the general officers caused by these casualties were nearly fifty per cent. of the highest number of commissions outstanding at any one time. The total loss of Generals in action was no more than thirty-seven—a comparatively small number, considering the number of enlisted men killed outright and died of wounds. Probably not more than one General to every thousand men lost his life in the war. The highest loss in any one year was in 1862, during which five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals were lost in action, and two Major-Generals and four Brigadier-Generals died of disease.

ADROIT SWINDLING.

A Confidence Man Caught in Washington—His History—Interesting Details.

For the past two or three months a man named Daniel Miller has been stopping in Washington. He has during that time made the acquaintance of a number of business men of the city. On Tuesday morning this individual stopped at the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, and asked for what he could buy ten thousand dollars in seven-thirty bonds. He was informed that the price of seven-thirties was ninety-nine cents and interest. Miller then asked the teller if he would cash a certified check on Baltimore, provided he, Miller, would identify himself. He was answered in the affirmative, and departed.

He, however, shortly returned with a note from a gentleman well-known at the bank, identifying him, upon which the money was paid. He then gave the teller one thousand dollars, the check for one thousand dollars on a bank in Baltimore, and nine dollars as a premium, for two thousand in seven-thirty United States bonds. Not long afterwards the teller of the bank, suspecting that all was not right, telegraphed to Baltimore, to know whether or not the check was correct. A reply being received in the negative, he called upon the gentleman who had identified Miller, and they together proceeded to hunt up the swindler. They accidentally, while on the hunt, met him on Pennsylvania-avenue, but the rogue was too quick for them, and disappeared. Finding that further search without the aid of a detective would be futile, they proceeded to the police station and obtained the required help. The meeting on the street had warned Miller, and he determined to leave town as quickly as possible; but man proposes and God disposes. Just as he was getting in the cars for Baltimore, he was tapped upon the shoulder and told that he was a prisoner. Upon being searched, there was found upon his person $2,794 in money, one very fine large cluster diamond pin with chain attached, one large cluster diamond finger-ring, and a lot of other jewelry; a lot of blank checks on the different banks, a check on one of our prominent banking firms, payable to Galt & Bro., jewelers, for $500, and a bank-book showing that he had made deposits with the same bankers.

In his room were found check-books of banks of different cities, and a statement concerning himself from a Western paper. And this statement is by no means flattering. It gives an account of his doings in Springfield, Ohio, New-York and St. Paul. In Springfield he called himself Benjamin Allen. He went there in 1863, representing himself as a refugee from Mississippi; that he had considerable property in the South, but was obliged to leave it and flee for his life. He left Springfield and was gone for some time, but upon his return, having obtained, by some means or other, six or eight thousand dollars, he started a broker's office, under the name of the Exchange Bank of Springfield. For a while all went well. The "bank" was prosperous, and, as the proprietor, he was courted by the aristocracy of the city. In May, 1864, he married the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in Clark County, Ohio. Scarcely a month after his marriage, the 8th June, 1865, he drew a check on the Bank of the Ohio Valley of Cincinnati, for $1,200, the whole amount of his deposit in that institution. By an accident, a package of $10,000, which was intended for another party, was sent to him, and his package of $1,200 sent in its place. This package being received by him, he immediately drew up the following:

Banking House of B. W. Allen, }
Springfield, Ohio, June 4, 1865. }

Pay to the order of First National Bank one thousand dollars. B. W. ALLEN.
$1,000.

To Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

This he sent to the First National Bank of Springfield, received the money, took the deposits from his own bank and departed. His draft being forwarded to New-York, was protested on account of no funds. The mistake of the Ohio Valley Bank was discovered too late.

On leaving, he told his wife that he was going to Cincinnati, and, as she had some very fine diamond rings and other jewelry on which her name was not engraved, he would take them with him and have the engraving done. He has not since been seen in Springfield. He went directly to St. Paul, and arrived there some time in June. There his name was John W. Harris. In September he left that city and went to New-York, and put up at the St. James Hotel. He had not been long in New-York before he again married—this time a Miss Annie N. Osborn. His marriage notice was published in the papers, he still keeping the name of John W. Harris. The following, evidently written by the villain himself, was published in connection with the notice:

"Hon. John W. Harris.—This gentleman, whose marriage is published above, is a native of Oneida County, of this State, but when quite young emigrated with his father to Mississippi, and is consequently, by education and residence, a Southern man. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, and studied the law as a profession, but not wishing to practice, went into politics, and was twice a member of the State Legislature. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, believing that the South would attempt to break up the Union, he disposed of his property, invested it in United States bonds, and came North, holding it to be the first and greatest duty to support the government.

He will, with his lovely and accomplished bride, sail immediately for Europe. May all imaginable happiness accompany them."

He did not go to Europe, but returned to St. Paul, where he was taken sick with the small-pox, and for time was very ill. It being known in Springfield that he was in St. Paul, a Mr. James Fleming, Esq., of that place, went there for the purpose of securing the claim of the First National Bank of $1,000, and also a claim of $600 held by his father-in-law. Mr. Fleming, upon his arrival in St. Paul, was not long in finding his man. The swindler, when accosted in the street as Mr. Allen, replied that he (Mr. Fleming) was mistaken in the person. He was told subterfuge was useless, and requested to settle the claims. Seeing that he was trapped, he asked the amount of the claims, and paid it over. Fleming then immediately telegraphed for the other claims, which were sent to him. When he accosted Mr. Harris, *alias* Allen, Harris declared that he could not meet them, but would give him all he had; so he paid over $800. Mr. Fleming, however, was not to be put off, and kept at him until St. Paul grew too warm for the gentleman, and he left for parts unknown. Not long after the flight, Mr. Fleming, hearing that he had left some United States bonds at the First National Bank, commenced legal proceedings to obtain them. He found a box on deposit there about twenty-two inches in length and eight inches wide, upon which were the figures "$64,000" and the words "U. S. bonds." The box bore the address, "Hon. John W. Harris, No. 4 East Thirteenth-street, New-York City." Upon opening the box they found a large envelope addressed as above, and inside of this nothing but two or three newspapers. Mr. Fleming, seeing there was no chance for more money, left for home.

The scoundrel, upon leaving St. Paul, went to the room of his wife, who was lying ill at the time, and, after changing his clothes, went to her trunk, apparently in search of something. She thought nothing of this, but, as he was leaving, asked where he was going. He replied that he was going out with a gentleman to look at some property, and told her if he was not back to dinner not to worry about him. She remained ignorant of his guilt until that evening, when it was made known to her by a friend. Upon examining her trunk she found all her jewelry gone, among which was a diamond pin worth one thousand dollars.

About half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday, the counsel for the prisoner called at the police headquarters and spent until three o'clock with his client.

The career of this individual is now at an end. He has been fully identified, and will shortly be brought to trial.

Tragedy in Wisconsin.

A BOY SHOOTS BOTH HIS PARENTS, THEN KILLS HIMSELF—THE FATHER AND MOTHER WILL PROBABLY DIE.

From the Milwaukee News.

A shocking tragedy occurred in the town of Caledonia, Racine County, on Wednesday night. A boy named John Stitesky, the only son of a respectable Bohemian, residing near the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad track, in the northern part of Caledonia, Racine County, committed one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded acts of combined parricide and homicide that has ever been recorded in the annals of crime. The circumstances are as follows:

The father, who was a farmer in excellent circumstances, had been laboring in the woods during the day, and had come in at nightfall for his supper. The meal was prepared and the mother called John, who is an only son, about 19 years old, to come in to tea. The aged couple sat down to their meal, thinking the boy would presently join them, when suddenly a shot was fired through the window pane of the room, and the father was struck by a ball in the left arm, completely shattering it at the elbow. The mother started up, and at the same instant another report resounded, and she was struck in the abdomen by a bullet, which passed completely through her body!

In another moment another discharge was heard in the yard, and the father, who, with paternal instincts divined the nature and effect of this third shot, summoned strength enough to get out of doors, where he found his son weltering in his blood, and already gasping his last. He had murdered both his aged parents with the two barrels of one gun and had shot himself through the body with another weapon, ending his life almost instantly.

We say murdered, for it is not probable that either will recover, though both were living when our informant left. The mother has doubtless breathed her last ere now, and it is considered doubtful whether the father, who is over 60 years of age, can survive his injuries and the shock of his grief.

The author of this terrible tragedy has labored under a mental abberration at intervals, though he has never been violent or been considered at all dangerous.

The Insurrection in Jamaica.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From the Boston Traveller.

We are indebted to Mr. William A. Isles for the following particulars of the insurrection in Jamaica, received from a correspondent in that country:

Jamaica is divided into three districts or counties, for court purposes, named Surrey, Middlesex and Cornmore, and the island itself is again divided into several parishes.

The present difficulty originated in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, which is situated at the eastern end of the inland. For a great many years the authorities have experienced considerable opposition in attempting to collect the taxes from the negroes, who are mostly squatters, holding from two to fifty acres of land, which, by ordinary industry, could be made valuable, and the natives secure a good living and have plenty to sell, and obtain money to pay the taxes with. The objection to paying taxes dates back to 1834, and seemed to increase with each year.

The tax collector of the St. Thomas-in-the-East Parish ascertained that there were a large number of people who owed back taxes for years, and he was directed to visit the parties and collect them. This part of the island is extremely mountainous, and when the collector went there a crowd immediately assembled and at once drove him away from that locality. He reported the result of his visit to the Revenue Department, and then received orders to take a force and make another attempt. Subsequently, some of the negroes made an appeal to the Magistrate's Court, and appeared before Charles Anthony Price, the magistrate, and denounced the attempts to collect taxes from them.

The magistrate gave a positive decision against them. From this court they appealed to the Superior Magistrates' Court, which was presided over by Baron Von Kittleholdt. The magistrate also gave a decision similar to that of Justice Price, and also administered a rebuke to them for their indolence, and stated there was no reason why they should not cultivate the land they held, and have money so that the taxes could be paid, and they could live more comfortable and have their condition generally bettered. The negroes smarted under his address, and some disturbance was occasioned in court.

At the next session of the Magistrates' Court, the opponents again went before Justice Price and renewed their efforts to get the taxes abated. He adhered to his first decision, which was received with great excitement, and the negroes became so violent that the officers ejected them from the court. The regular business of the court was then proceeded with, and shortly afterward smoke was discovered issuing through cracks in the floor of the room.

Those in attendance made an effort to leave the building, and they found that the doors and windows had been barricaded on the outside. They made several unsuccessful attempts to get out, amid the jeers and cries of the negroes in the street, but at last forced their way out, when they were immediately attacked by the mob, who were armed with guns, pistols, brickbats, stones, clubs, &c. The party were not able to make much resistance, and Baron Von Kittleholdt, Justice Price and others were killed. Previous to killing the Baron, the fiends subjected him to horrible tortures, cutting off his thumbs and stabbing him, and finally ripped open his bowels.

After this the mob attacked all the houses occupied by the white population in that district, and at last accounts their work was still in progress.

A force has been sent to the island sufficient, it is thought, to subdue the insurrectionists. Many of the white population in other parts of the island had sought refuge on vessels lying in the harbor, fearing that their lives were in danger. The letter received by Mr. Isles was dated on the 23d of October, and the scenes narrated above occurred probably on or about the 18th.

Mr. Isles resided at Jamaica a number of years, and states that the taxes are very small, some of the largest amounting to only $2 30 or $3 in gold.

A Romance of the War.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* at Jacksonville, Ill., gives the following romantic incident connected with the war, the parties residing in that vicinity:

A well-to-do farmer of this county had a daughter who, beside being personally attractive, was well educated and possesses more than the usual amount of good sense. As a consequence she had many suitors. All but two of these she treated with no favor; and between these two it was impossible for her to choose. She liked them both; but which she loved she could not tell. When the first call was made for three years' troops in 1861, these two men, together with the young lady's brother, enlisted in the same company. This event disclosed to her her own heart; she accepted the man she loved, and on the morning he left for the field they were married. Her husband was the possessor of no little property, and before he left he made a will in her favor. While in the field a strong friendship bound these three men together, the rejected lover cherishing no ill-feeling toward the husband of his love, or her brother. At the battle of Stone River, on the 2d of January, 1863, the company they were in was in the fiercest of the strife. When that terrible conflict was over the husband was found with his head blown off, and was only recognized by a letter found in his pocket from his wife.

The brother was missing, and the disappointed suitor was wounded so severly that his life was despaired of. She who was now maid and widow, mourned with an almost breaking heart for her husband and brother. The wounded man recovered, but was unfit for further service; was discharged and came home. His affection was still true and firm, and the fact of his association with the lover and lost, gave him a strong hold upon the sympathies and regard of her who had received the love of his life. As month after month passed away, the wounds of her bleeding heart were partially healed, and at last she consented to become the wife of him she had once refused for another. She told him, however, that she could never love him as a wife should love her husband, as her heart was buried in the grave of her first and only love. It was the day before the wedding, and the two were together arranging their plans for the future. Suddenly her father entered, and handed her a letter saying: "Read that quick and tell me what it means!" The letter bore the New-York post-mark, and was directed in her husband's hand. She did not faint, but pale as death, she tore off the envelope and read:

New-York, Jan. —, 1865.

My Dear Wife: I am at last exchanged. Am very feeble. As soon as I can bear the journey, I shall be home.

The scene that followed cannot be described. The wretchedness of the twice disappointed may be imagined; but he acted as a true man should, and sincerely congratulated her on the safety of her husband. In a few weeks the husband came, and then the mystery was explained. On the morning of the battle he had given a letter from his wife to her brother to read. They soon became separated. It was the brother that had been killed. He, himself, had been severely wounded, and taken prisoner. He had written often, but the letters had failed to reach their destination. After two years suffering worse than death, he had been exchanged, and now was at home. Sorrow for the loss of the martyred brother alone marred the happiness of the reunited couple. Their noble and devoted friend remained to see the one he loved, happy with her husband, and then left home to be a wanderer in the world. He is now in the far-West, and there he seeks to forget the past in the excitement of frontier life. Surely truth is stranger than fiction.

The Harris Divorce Suit.

DECREE OF THE COURT.

From the New-Haven Journal.

The following is the decree of the court in the Harris case:

New-London County, Superior Court, ss.—September Term, 1865.—Upon the petition of Jonathan N. Harris, of the Town and County of New-London, against Jane M. Harris, of said town and county, praying for reasons therein set forth for a divorce, the court finds that said petition was duly served on the respondent, and returned to, and entered in the docket of the court at the April Term thereof, 1865, and from thence regularly continued to the present term, when and where the parties appeared and were at issue as by the pleadings on file, and were fully heard, and upon such hearing, it was and is found, that such and so many of the facts alleged in said petition, as are necessary and sufficient to establish the truth of the averment therein, that the misconduct of the respondent had been and was such as to permanently destroy the happiness of the petitioner, and entirely defeat the purposes of the marriage relation, are proved and true, and that said misconduct of the respondent commenced in the year 1859, and continued to the date of said petition, and consisted in an entire alienation of affection from want of respect for the petitioner, without sufficient or reasonable cause, and without substantial fault on his part, a disregard of his wishes, feelings and interests, a preference for and persistent cultivation of the society of other men, and clandestinely receiving and entertaining them in his absence and without his knowledge, and prior to September, 1860, down to which last-mentioned time the petitioner had performed with substantial faithfulness on his part all the duties of the marriage relation, and that subsequently to said date the respondent, until the date of said petition, indulged in feelings of great aversion to and hatred and contempt for the petitioner, and in strong attachment to and affection for another man, resulting in irreconcilable mutual enmity between the petitioner and respondent.

The court finds that the petitioner is entitled to the relief prayed for in his said petition, and it is hereby ordered and decreed that the prayer thereof be granted, and that the petitioner be, and he hereby is divorced from the respondent, and declared sole, single and unmarried.

Diabolical Villainy.—William L. Thompson whose parents reside in West Haven, was yesterday arrested in that village by Officer Tarbox and Detective Marsh, of this city, on suspicion of his having been connected with the cowardly attempt to destroy life and property by throwing the night express train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the track, on the night of Sept. 19 last. The lad Thompson is a cousin of the ruffian Miller, recently sent to the State Prison for an attempt to aid the horse-thief Wells in breaking out of jail; and it appears from the boy's confession, made after his arrest, that Miller was at the bottom of this other and worse piece of rascality. It appears that the two were in company on the night in question, in the western part of the village mentioned, and started for home about 10 o'clock, taking the track. At fifty rods this side of the West Haven depot there is a curve in the road, with a ledge of rocks on one side and a steep embankment on the other; and down this embankment Miller proposed to his cousin to throw the train, by placing a rail across the outside track nearest to the south side of the road. They were then to rob the dead and disabled passengers.

According to the boy's story, he refused, but being overawed by the threats of the other, he was induced to assist in placing the rail in a position where Miller supposed it could not fail to do its intended work. The rail was, however, so hastily placed that one end projected above the track in such a manner that the driver of the locomotive struck it, and threw it aside.

Miller, being much chagrined at the failure of his dastardly plot, then went to Mr. Quintard, the chief officer of the road in New-Haven, and coolly informed him that he had just found other obstructions on the track, which he had removed. The official gave him some money, and set him to watch, and another man to watch him. From what was learned then and since, by railroad employes and the detectives, the boy Thompson was arrested, as stated, and Miller will be brought from Wethersfield and tried before the Superior Court in New-Haven, on the same charge. Thompson will be brought up for a hearing to-morrow in Orange. We hope one or both will receive a just punishment for this outrage.—*Bridgeport Standard, Nov. 8.*

Child Found in the Woods.

From the Grand Rapids Democrat.

Mr. A. Childs, a respectable resident of Cortland, in this county, gives us the particulars of a case of terrible suffering of a little child, or it may be an instance of cruel desertion by some inhuman parent, with a view of putting an end to her innocent offspring. On Wednesday last, while Mr. Childs was engaged in driving cattle, near the residence of Mr. Thomas Haffey, about three miles from Cortland Centre, some of the cattle strayed into the woods, and in driving them back to the road, he discovered in some brush or grubs the body of a fine male child, apparently about a year old, but in an exhausted condition. He immediately raised the infant, at first supposing it to be dead, but after a little attention signs of life were visible. The child lay upon his face, with one arm raised to his head, as if in despair of assistance, he had sunk to rest, overcome with his cries, and the effects of exposure and cold, from which his thin garments were a scanty protection. His face was covered with blood, which had become dry, and his little arms were badly swollen. He was taken to Mr. Haffey's house, whose kind lady administered every attention to the little sufferer, and who will spare no efforts to restore him again to health—although there is but a ray of hope of saving him. The child is about a year old, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and apparently very healthy. He had on a calico dress, with short sleeves, woolen stockings and thin shoes. No covering for his head or other garments were near him. He was found about eighty rods north of Mr. Haffey's, and about the same distance from a neighbor's house. At the time our informant left it was not known to whom or where the child belonged, nor any information as to how he came in the woods. It seems scarcely possible that there could be so wanton a case of desertion, and still such conviction is entertained by many who are in attendance upon him.

Obituary.

Judge Meek, whose death at New-Orleans has just been announced, was a South Carolinian by birth, born at Beaufort in 1814, but removed to Alabama five years after with his father's family. He was graduated in the University of the State, admitted to the Bar in 1835, and soon became the editor of a Democratic journal. He served in the Seminole war in 1836, and was appointed Attorney-General of Alabama. He left that office to edit the *Southron*, and in 1842 was made Judge of Tuscaloosa County Court, publishing a useful Digest of State laws during his term of office. He held the post of law clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington in 1845, and for four years from 1846 was United States District-Attorney for Southern Alabama, residing at Mobile. For the next five years he was one of the editors of the Mobile *Register*, and went to the Legislature in 1853. He has the credit of originating and carrying into effect a free school system in the State. Next he was a Judge of Probate, and in 1855 published his poem, "The Red Eagle, a Poem of the South"—a work showing some ability, but too romantic and poorly arranged, as well as too deficient in original power, to hold an abiding place. He was a Democratic Presidential elector in 1856, and in the next three years published a volume of miscellanies, entitled "Romantic Passages in Southwestern History," besides "Songs and Poems of the South." He was reëlected to the Legislature in 1859, and chosen Speaker. He also wrote a history of Alabama.

Personal.

Capt. Sidney Smith Lee, of the late rebel navy, is cultivating a farm in Maryland. Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, called the "Eagle Orator," and now the "Eagle Bird" of Tennessee, and formerly of the Confederate Senate, is practising law at Dover, the scene of the battle of Fort Donelson. Gen. C. C. Dibbrell, who commanded the escort of Mr. Davis, is in Nashville. Gen. Lucius Polk, a nephew of the late Bishop-General, and a resident of Arkansas, is also in Nashville. Capt. Raphael Semmes, of the *Alabama*, is practising law in Alabama, his son, S. S. Semmes, late Paymaster in the Army of the Tennessee, being his partner. Gen. J. T. Hotzclaw has declined to be a candidate for the Alabama Legislature, and practices law in Montgomery. The Alabama Generals are all peacefully engaged. H. D. Clayton is at home farming in Barbour County; Alf. Baker is practising law in the same region; Cullen A. Battle has opened a law office at Tuskegee; John T. Morgan has done the same at Selma; Peter Roddy has settled in Lauderdale; S. A. M. Wood in Florence, at the law, and Jonas M. Withers and Zacharias C. Deas are in Mobile.

George N. Sanders is growing "immensely unpopular" in Canada. Notwithstanding the undignified proceedings of the Judge who conducted the second trial of the prisoners charged with attempting to abduct him, and who locked the jury up for ten days, they refused to find a verdict of conviction. A third trial has been ordered; whereupon papers that have heretofore been regarded as of strong secession proclivities, declare that Sanders is a "nuisance;" that he has cost Canada more than a million of dollars, and he ought to have sufficient decency to leave the country.

An extraorordinary billiard match has just been completed between two well-known citizens at Denver. They agreed to play for $100 a game of one hundred points, and to continue it without sleeping, eating or cessation until the party most exhausted should agree to forfeit $500 to the other. It lasted for twenty-two hours, and $12,000 was lost by the superior player, who gave odds of forty points to his antagonist, and the victor paid the forfeit of $500. During the latter portion of the contest the stakes were $800 per game.

Some time ago two gentlemen made a bet upon the result of the New-Jersey election, the terms being that the loser should wheel the winner on a wheelbarrow along Pennsylvania-avenue, from the Treasury building to the Capitol. On Nov. 9 the bet was promptly paid by the loser, to the great amusement of hundreds of spectators. The barrow was gaily decorated with flags and attracted much attention.

The Athens (Ga.) *Messenger* gives the following odd notice of a deceased citizen of that place: "He was the father of eleven sons—five of whom married five sisters. He had also one hundred and eighty-nine grandchildren; and at his funeral, two weeks last Sabbath, two horses were stung to death by bees, and another came near losing his life by the same."

Brig.-Gen. E. S. Otis, formerly of the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York, was presented with an elegant Fifth Corps badge, at Rochester a few days since, by the old officers of his regiment.

Asa Fitch, the millionaire, who lately died at Bozrah, left no will, and his estate ($4,000,000 or $5,000,000) will go to eight brothers and sisters and their representatives.

It may interest the *quid nuncs* to know that the new overcoat recently sent to Jeff. Davs cost $150, and that it was paid for by some of his admirers in Washington.

A movement has been started in Boston to present a substantial testimonial to Henry Giles, the lecturer, who is disabled, permanently, it is feared, by serious sickness.

Frederick Billings, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., formerly of Woodstock, and previous to the war law partner to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, paid this year an income tax in California on $70,823.

President Johnson has placed his son Andrew Johnson, Jr., at the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington, of which Rev. Mr. Hopkins is Principal.

Maj.-Gen. Davidson returned to St. Louis Nov. 7, from his post at Natchez, having been compelled to come North on account of a severe attack of fever.

Hon. Howell Cobb has located in Macon, Ga., for the purpose of practicing law.

Hon. John A. Campbell.—It has been our good fortune to meet this distinguished gentleman, just returned from the Federal prison at Pulaski.

For the gratification of his many friends throughout the country, we are happy to state that he has borne his confinement with fortitude and the consciousness of undeserved severity, and that, under those circumstances, neither health nor spirits have been impaired.

The Judge speaks very favorably of the gentlemanly treatment he received at the hands of the officers and men garrisoning Pulaski, and in whose keeping he remained for four months, and even relates that a colored regiment, which had been on duty there, presented him and his fellow-prisoners on their leaving the fort with a well-turned letter, expressing their sincere wishes for their prompt return to their homes and families.—*Mobile Times.*

The Rebel Debt in North Carolina.—The Wilmington, (N. C.) *Dispatch* publishes the following. It explains itself:

Repudiation.—In consequence of the repudiation by the representatives of the people of North Carolina of their fairly and honestly contracted debt, I and my children have been made losers to the extent of $94,000, in bonds authorized by the Legislature of 1860, in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. This compels me to offer myself as an instructress in French, music on the piano and singing, at the residence of my father, Dr. A. J. De Rosset, corner of Second and Dock.

Mrs. Col. GASTON MEARES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 12, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Troy *Times* says: "Talk about war and cholera as depopulators—neither of them are half so destructive of Democratic life as the mountebank VAN BUREN. When it was announced that he would take the stump for the Democratic ticket, the fate of that ticket was regarded as sealed. It was felt that what he supported must fail. He spoke, and spoke often, and whenever he opened his mouth hundreds and thousands of Democrats vanished in thin air. In Troy, hundreds of Democrats who were are not. In Syracuse, Buffalo, Albany and elsewhere, his presence was as destructive as a raging pestilence. You can trace his trail over the State by the Democratic chasms in towns and counties. It is very evident that if the Democrats do not contrive some way to keep JOHN's head under water, there will not be enough of them left by the next election to make a decent fight."

JOHN BRIGHT writes to C. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., of Philadelphia: "You speak of me as the only true friend of America among our public men. In this you are mistaken. You have many friends here, and some of them have done much for your cause during the last four years. I hope, from year to year, you will have more friends, and that my countrymen may become better acquainted with yours. It is from ignorance of America that so much ill-will has arisen. This ignorance is being rapidly dispelled, and I hope the future may see a better feeling in England toward the great English nation on your side of the Atlantic."

So far as returns are now received, it appears that ten clergymen were elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives last Tuesday: Richard Tolman, Congregationalist, Tewksbury; B. H. Davis, Universalist, Medford; Isaac H. Coe, Christian Baptist, New-Bedford; T. E. St. John, Universalist, Worcester; Pliny Wood, Methodist, Springfield; Charles M. Bowers, Baptist, Clinton; T. J. Brainard, Congregationalist, Halifax; S. M. Worcester, Congregationalist, Salem. Jacob Ide, Jr., Congregationalist, of Mansfield, is elected to the Senate; also, George S. Ball, Unitarian, of Upton.

The Nashville *Union* says: "T. H. OGDEN, who who has long held a position in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad office, left the city last Tuesday, and almost immediately afterward it was found that the safe was minus $6,000 in greenbacks, and suspicion at once attached to him, and as soon as his whereabouts was ascertained—which was found to be Atlanta—a requisition was made by GOV. BROWNLOW on Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and yesterday the alleged culprit was returned to this city and lodged in jail, to await an examination."

The Gloucester (Mass.) *Telegraph* says that the mackerel season may be considered as at its close, as most of the Bay fleet haul up or fit away for some other business, and a large part of the Shore fleet are engaged in pollocking. The catch this year has not been quite as large as last season, as the second trip to the Bay has not been a successful one, taken as a whole. Over four thousand barrels of mackerel have been landed from English freighters during the week.

The Providence *Press* is advised that the 30th inst.—the day appointed by Gov. SMITH, in his proclamation, as a day of thanksgiving—will not be changed. The last Thursday of November has been invariably the day observed, and as the first occurrence of this great New-England holiday commemorated the landing of ROGER WILLIAMS, a name somewhat dear to Rhode Islanders, the Governor has followed precedent in the present appointment.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation relative to the recent vote in that State on the proposed Constitutional Amendment striking out the word "white." The official count gives 27,217 votes for the amendment, to 33,489 against, making a majority of 6,272 opposed to the extension of suffrage to colored men.

The Indians are becoming troublesome again on the plains. On Monday last they attacked the whites at Pole Creek and captured the mail, ambulance, mules and some government horses. Gen. HEATH is reported to have recently had a battle with them. The date and locality of the conflict are not given.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has announced his determination to remove to Texas should President JOHNSON pardon him. He ascribes the late turning point in the Confederate fortunes to the removal of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from the command of the Confederate army before Atlanta.

Col. A. H. BOWMAN, of the United States Corps of Engineers, died at his residence in Wilksbarre, Penn., Saturday morning. He superintended the building of Fort Sumter, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Engineers charged with remodeling the coast fortifications.

The claims of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, New-York, Vermont, Delaware and Minnesota, for moneys advanced the government in the early stages of the war, have been settled by the Treasury Department. The claims of Pennsylvania are now in a fair way of adjustment,

Gen. BEAUREGARD has been making a tour of inspection over the Jackson Railroad. He was accompanied by Messrs. BLANC and FLORENCE, directors, and Maj. BENJ. H. GREENE, assistant superintendant and chief engineer of the road.

Major-Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey, has been appointed Minister to Chili, and Col. EDWIN F. COOK, of the same State, Secretary of Legation.

Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN receives a majority at all but one poll in his Assembly District, and there his antagonist was only ahead of him by nine votes. His entire majority is considerable over four hundred.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* states that the President is being vigorously pressed to have JEFF. DAVIS tried under the indictment pending since last June in the Supreme Judicial Court of this district.

The body of Capt. WIRZ was buried yesterday morning at the arsenal near the remains of the conspirators.

GEORGE ROWLAND, one of the oldest citizens of New-Haven, died on Nov. 10, in the 69th year of his age.

GEORGE S. ARMSTRONG, an old resident of the township of Lodi, Michigan, died on Nov. 3, from eating tomato catsup made in a copper boiler.

The *Belgian*, now due off Cape Race, is to be intercepted there, and ordered to Quebec instead of going to Portland.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Twenty-second Regiment opened their promenade concert season last evening, at their armory, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. A fashionable audience was assembled to listen to the music of the regimental band, and enjoy an agreeable promenade through the rooms. The concert was in every way a success, and the season also will doubtless prove so.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, an order of arrest was obtained yesterday, for the apprehension of a person charged with having obtained money by false pretences, under circumstances of a very peculiar nature, but we refrain from publishing them this morning, as the person charged with the crime has not been arrested.

BENTHAM FABIAN, arrested in Richmond, Va., on a charge of attempting to defraud the Government of $40,000 by removing goods from the Custom-house on fictitious bonds, was brought on to this city yesterday. He is indicted jointly with WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY.

The case of LAURA KEENE *vs.* CLARKE and STEWART, of the Winter Garden Theatre, which was to have come on for agreement yesterday before the Superior Court at Special Term, has been postponed for one week.

A grand parade of the Metropolitan Police force will take place on Thursday next. About 1,400 men will take part in it.

The French Universal Exposition for 1867.

It was some time ago made known from the Department of State, that Mr. J. C. DERBY, United States Dispatch Agent in this city, had been appointed the agent of our government, for the Universal Exposition which is to be held in Paris in 1867; and by a notice, generally published, all persons interested in the exhibition were directed to apply to him for information and advice. We learn from Mr. DERBY that our countrymen have entered fully into the spirit of an enterprise which is the greatest of its kind ever projected, and that he has already received innumerable applications from inventors, artists, artisans, and others interested in the industrial and esthetic arts, for knowledge as to the means of procuring the admission of their works. Indeed, there has been so great reason to believe that the space allotted to the United States, by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, would be, although vast, insufficient to represent all our interests seeking admission to it, that the government has decided to apply for a grant of ampler room. It is hoped that the space of 3,346 square metres originally given us will be again assigned, instead of the surface of 2,788 metres afterwards reserved to us; and we need scarcely incite those more particularly interested among our citizens to take advantage of this expectation. The whole nation is concerned in the display of our industrial greatness in such a place.

The Exposition is to be held in the Champs de Mars, on a scale of grandeur that will be understood when we say that the space now appropriated to the United States is five times as great as that we occupied in the last Paris Exhibition. The Champs de Mars is an hundred and fifty acres in extent, and in the centre of this the Palace of the Exposition will be erected in the form of a broad ellipse, surrounded by a garden, and having a garden within its own circumference. "The garden will be traversed by circular avenues, running parallel with the walls; and the passages will be crossed by passages radiating from the centre of the building. The apportionment of ground to nationalities will run in belts from the radii, from the centre to the circumference." The French Government in undertaking this exposition contemplates the expenditure of twenty millions of francs, and there is every reason to believe that it will be the most successful, as it will certainly be the most expensive and ambitious of all the world's fairs yet planned. It will not only embrace the useful and attractive features of previous exhibitions, but will present a remarkable novelty of its own, in the groups of houses by which the main building will be surrounded, for the purpose of representing the architecture and domestic characteristics of different nations.

Our Minister at Paris has taken the greatest interest in a proper participation by the United States in the Exhibition, and exerted himself not to have a reduction made in the space originally assigned to us; but being unable to go beyond the assurance of his personal conviction that Congress would make liberal appropriations to facilitate and encourage our citizens in availing themselves of all the room given, the Commissioners of the Exposition felt constrained to limit the ground to the 2,788 metres now appropriated. In a dispatch of Aug. 2, addressed to the State Department by Mr. BIGELOW, he expresses his deep regret at this restriction, and urges upon private capitalists the anticipation of Congressional action, to wait for which would be to abandon all profitable participation in the Exhibition, since "all plans must be laid, and the chief expenses incurred, if not made, before Congress can be heard from." Mr. BIGELOW therefore recommends the government to submit to capitalists the plan which it is proposed to offer to Congress. We believe this has not been done, but a request has been made, through Mr. BIGELOW, that Commissioners of the Exhibition should extend the time for applications from the United States until the 1st of January next. Meantime, Congress will meet, and as foreign contributions to the fair will be received until the 6th of March, 1867, that body will have time to decide whether it will provide free transportation for articles going from the United States.

Mr. BIGELOW suggested to the department the appointment as Special Commissioner at Paris of Mr. A. M. BECKWITH, who was one of the commissioners of our New-York exhibition in 1853, and whose experience in such matters, whose thorough acquaintance with Paris and the French language, and whose talent for organization indicated him as the best man for the place. It is to this gentleman that we owe our present arrangement for participation in the exhibition, substantially based on the following plan, which Mr. BECKWITH submitted to Mr. BIGELOW:

1. The first step towards a proper organization is indicated by the regulations of the Imperial commission, which require the governments intending to coöperate to appoint a commissioner, duly accredited to the Imperial Commission, which commissioner will have charge of the business belonging to the country whose government appoints him. It is necessary for the commissioner to be in constant communication with the Imperial Commission, to enable him to lay before the exhibitors early information of the plans and designs as they are developed during the whole progress of the formation of the exhibition.

2. The commissioner will require an agency in New-York, to centralize the movement in the United States, to communicate with exhibitors, and impart to them the requisite information in detail, and to facilitate in general the movement.

3. The commissioner will also require (at a later period) the assistance of a committee, composed, 1. Of the professional and scientific persons whom the government should appoint to study and aid in preparing a suitable report of the exhibition, to be subsequently published. 2. Of the agents appointed by different States or associations, and such other persons as the commissioner may find necessary to aid in the general work.

Remark.—The agent in New-York, and the professional men the government may appoint, should be paid; all others should serve without pay. The agent should select his own local committees or assistants, and so distribute them throughout the States as to render the movement active and efficient."

In accordance with these ideas, Mr. BECKWITH has been appointed commissioner in Paris, and Mr. DERBY agent in New-York, and we presume the other suggestions made by Mr. BECKWITH will be duly acted upon.

As is known, the government has published, in a pamphlet, all the correspondence of Mr. BIGELOW relating to the Exhibition; and this pamphlet will be supplied gratis, to persons interested, by Mr. DERBY. It contains, beside the correspondence, full translations of all the regulations and arrangements adopted by the Imperial Commissioners of the Exposition, as well as a clear and instructive diagram of the Palace of the Exposition, with the spaces assigned to the different nations indicated by different colors. All, therefore, who wish to have their works or inventions exhibited can fully inform themselves of what is to be done, by application to Mr. DERBY. We cannot urge too strongly their prompt attention to the matter, for both their own and the agent's sake, for the excess of articles offered will not be exhibited, and early action on the part of those intending to exhibit can alone spare them disappointment, and Mr. DERBY infinite and useless labor in trying to guard them from it.

We believe that we need not call the attention of the public at large to the importance of an adequate representation of our industry in the great congress of national industries at Paris. It would be hard to exaggerate the benefits which we should receive from such a representation, and we could not well overestimate the impression which it would make at a time like this, when, issuing from a long and disastrous war, we should, according to all the logic of alien history, be feebly returning to the arts of peace, instead of repeating on a grander scale than ever before, the triumphs of an uninterrupted industry.

The New Order of Things in the South.

We are almost daily hearing of some prominent Southern planter who but lately was a large slaveholder and landowner, and who felt for a time as if finally crushed in the great revolutionary catastrophe which closed the war, taking hold again upon the activities of life, and determining to see what can be accomplished by effort and energy under the new order of things. He sees the fertile soil still before him; he sees the laborers still in existence around him; he knows the eager demand for that which is the staple product of the soil; and he foresees a prosperous future if he can but bring into proper relations the conditions of profitable production. He has, in its sphere, the assistance of a beneficent government; he enjoys the benefits of public order and the protection of law; and there are no restraints upon the exercise of his legitimate freedom. There is but one difficulty which appears to him formidable, and that is the securing, under fit conditions, of the labor of those who formerly did his will as slaves, but who are now entitled to exercise their own will as freemen. Formerly he could enforce labor; now he has to negotiate with it. Formerly there was but one side to all questions on the plantation; now there are two sides to every question. Can the new relations and the varied interests be so harmonized as to work out profitable and effective results?

Many people in the North, looking at the matter from a distance and without knowledge of its bearings, see no difficulty whatever. Arguing on the general principles of political economy, they insist that the landowner or capitalist who needs labor can secure it by offering proper compensation; and that servile labor, being still a necessity of existence to the late slave, the latter will beyond question make such negotiations as best he can with those who can remunerate him for his services. But suppose, after all this is demonstrated, that a planter on the Red River or elsewhere finds that the score or two score negroes whom formerly he owned and kept at the continuous toil which was necessary to the raising of his crops, decline to resume the former pursuits which are now needful as ever under the new condition of affairs, and prefer loitering and indolence, picking up a scanty livelihood in some sort of an African fashion. Suppose it is found that the liberated negroes cannot be procured to work upon his plantation with that degree of steadiness and application essential to the growth and gathering of the crops. If the ex-slave, feeling himself to be now personally his own master, declines serving even to supply his own wants, and sets the fixed laws of economies at defiance, what shall be done in the premises? The economist may say he will suffer for it. And so he will. But if he prefer suffering to altering his course, and if from his action comes a general decadence of industry and production, and the ruin of the landowner and planter, what compensation will the latter find for his own ruin in that of the other?

It is complaints in this direction—complaints that the liberated negro refuses to engage in systematic and steady work—that reach us from many districts of the South; and it is the puzzle of what shall be done about it that perplexes the souls of the planters who now desire to renew the industries of the past.

Without at this moment disputing the statements—which, however, we do not believe to be anything like universal, or even general, in their scope—and without underrating difficulties which assuredly have a real and wide existence, we think these difficulties very far from insurmountable, with reasonable time.

It should not be forgotten in the first place, that but a brief half year has elapsed since the freedom of the slave was a realized fact; and that considering his former slave-life and its conditions, his extraordinary transition, the wild fancies he at first entertained of his new state, and the wild dreams which he has yet some hopes of realizing, it is not to be wondered at if many of the slaves have not yet settled down contentedly to the steady ways and moderate compensations of free industry. But yesterday he was in chains, his soul was in shackles, and his person and all his faculties were *owned* by another. To-day he looks out upon the fair earth, and up to the blue sky, and feels his new relation to them and to all the world as a *freeman*; and if, in the exultation of the hour, and under its bewildering aspects, he is unable for the time to settle down and grind at the mills of labor, who shall wonder? Like him to whom the Christ gave vision, he "sees men as trees walking," and cannot yet comprehend how in the new circumstances he shall bear himself. But it is in the order of things that presently all this shall change; and already it has greatly changed with many of the enfranchised negroes.

In the next place, the new motives and incitements to industry are not yet comprehended by all the negroes. Heretofore he has worked simply at the dictation of his owner, and under fear of his owner's wrath. He had no home of his own, no wife of his own, no children of his own, no property of his own—he had no present and no future to stimulate him to labor. Now, all these and other things, are, or may be, his, in his own right. But as motives to activity he has not yet felt their full force. He requires education; he requires time; he requires to see and to feel the benefits and the fixedness of the new order of things. And when he feels the new impulses to industry, and realizes the new rewards, we do not believe they will be less powerful than the old impulse of the lash.

It is in this light that planters, intelligent, enterprising and humane, who desire to reorganize the plantation labor of the South under the new conditions, may see at once their duty and their interest. Let them, in a wise and Christian spirit, bring to bear upon the unhappy race, who are still their wards as they were formerly their slaves, the new motives to industry. Help them to realize the benefits of education, the noble pleasures of the family and of domestic life, and the value of property. It this be done, we shall be disappointed if it be not followed by the best results.

The Danger to the South.

It is a matter of congratulation to this journal that the two most thorough and scientific works on the economics of slavery, appeared first in its columns. We refer to the letters of Mr. SEWELL on "Emancipation in the West Indies," and of Mr. OLMSTED on the "Cotton and Seaboard States." In the former, it will be remembered that Mr. SEWELL showed conclusively that the so-called "failure of Jamaica emancipation" was merely a diminished production, resulting not from the idleness of the negro, but from the entanglements of the estates, and especially from the prejudices and rancor of the planters against the freed blacks, showing itself especially in efforts to continue a kind of serfdom, and to cheat the negroes of their wages or to under pay them. The result was, that a great gulf was created between capital and labor, which has not, to this day, been fairly bridged over in Jamaica. The freedmen abandoned their old masters' estates in distrust and with hostility, and squatted on unoccupied lands, raising enough for their own wants, but letting the large estates go to ruin, and causing the production of sugar, which depends much on a combination of labor and capital, very largely to fall off.

There is some reason to fear a similar result in parts of our cotton States. The planters are naturally bitter and hostile both toward "Yankees and niggers." They dislike the sight of a freed slave; they are galled at the idea of his being at liberty to choose his work and his employer; they hate his new airs of independence; and often with the ill-blood which unsuccessful war leaves behind, they wreak their chagrin at defeat on the inoffensive freedman.

The freedmen are naturally distrustful of their ancient masters; in some cases they believe (much as Anglo-Saxons would in their places) that freedom, after such a long period of forced labor, means idleness; others find that the masters only pay them one-half or one-quarter of what they used to earn as hired slaves for these very masters. They have no means of redress; they cannot sue or try to recover the value of their labor, and they emigrate or refuse to work on the plantations. The effect is gradually to make a Jamaica gap between capital and labor, which will be most disastrous for the future interests of the South. For it is all very well to talk of free white labor flowing in and filling the space left by black, yet every Southern man knows that for a good cotton crop the next four years, an old field hand, accustomed to a cotton plantation, is worth far more to him than any white laborer that could be introduced. He understands the negro, the negro knows him and his ways, is used to the climate and the business, and will work for lower wages than a white foreigner. The immigration of a large population is a slow matter, while the South have at hand an excellent hard-working laboring class, who will do well if they are only treated well. To hope to get rid of four millions of a tough race who have furnished two hundred thousand fighting men for the war, and to banish them, is a delusion. The whole remaining power of the South could not accomplish it. And if it could it would be a disaster to the Cotton States, to which the banishment of the Moors from Spain, or the Huguenots from France, would only be a feeble parallel.

Why should the South desire it? Why not take the rational and wise course—the one most advantageous for their own interests, and accept calmly emancipation with all its consequences? The freedmen could now, by firmness and justice, be won over to be a most profitable agricultural class. Let each employer treat them precisely as a Northerner would treat his laborers, with justice and nothing more; protecting them by law, admitting their testimony, paying them the market rate of wages, and requiring a full day's work—being prompt, exact and fair with them.

The Southern planters who have tried this humane and just method are now making large profits, as we know—heavier than under slavery. If the other plan be followed—if the country be "made too hot" for the freedmen, if the planters expect work without fair pay, if they will personally abuse the negroes and suffer abuses to be practiced, if they refuse to allow the negro the ordinary rights of a citizen of the United States—they are laying up for themselves a harvest of retribution, in the disturbance of labor, internal quarrels, and the distrust and dislike of the civilized world, which it would be much better for them to avoid. We understand perfectly the influences against which they have to contend; but we are quite sure they will learn ere long to appreciate the friendly motive of those who urge them to follow the dictates of wisdom and justice rather than those of passion and resentment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 11

GEN. KILPATRICK ON A MISSION TO CHILI.

Maj.-Gen. KILPATRICK was to-day appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chili, to succeed Hon. THOS. H. NELSON. Col. EDWIN COOK, formerly of the Second New-York Cavalry, and who accompanied the lamented DAHLGREN on his famous raid as second in command, was appointed Secretary of Legation. Gen. KILPATRICK has also been brevetted Brigadier-General in the regular army, and has resigned his commission, and will spend a couple of months in Europe before leaving for South America.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the name of Fort Bunyon, at the west end of Long Island, be changed to Fort Kilpatrick. This much for the hero of New-Jersey.

BURIAL OF WIRZ.

The body of Capt. WIRZ was directed by the President to be interred in the Penitentiary-yard arsenal ground, where PAYNE and others were buried. WIRZ's grave is the southern one of a row of five in the following order: Mrs. SURRATT, PAYNE, HAROLD, ATZERODT, WIRZ.

INDIAN TREATIES.

From telegrams and other official communications, received by the Secretary of the Interior from Major-Gen. CURTIS and the other commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate treaties with the Indians of the Upper Missouri River, it appears that their exertions have been eminently successful. Treaties have been concluded with nine powerful tribes, including the Winneconjoes, Blackfeet, Sioux and Two-Kettle Sioux, numbering about 6,200 souls, and portions of the Yanctons, San Aries and Orippapahs, representing about 6,400 souls. The latest telegram from Maj.-Gen. CURTIS states that information had been received from other powerful tribes of their desire to meet the commissioners and treat for peace, but that in consequence of the lateness of the season it was not deemed practicable to treat with persons so remote.

In view of the short time which had elapsed since the commission was appointed, the department thinks they have accomplished as much, if not more, than could be reasonably expected, and seems entirely satisfied with the results. The negotiations with the Indian tribes of the Upper Arkansas have not been less successful. The department is advised by Gens. SANBORN and KEARNEY and their associates, of the conclusion by them of treaties with the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Osages, Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas, numbering some 12,000 or 15,000 souls. Everything seems to have been done which it was practicable to accomplish this Fall, and there seems but little reason to doubt that early in the Spring we shall be at peace with all the Indians of the plains and elsewhere.

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

Official reports received at the State Department represent that the present year has thus far proved disastrous to Syria agriculturally, for nearly every green thing was devoured by the locusts in many parts of the country during the Spring, and this evil was followed by a murrain, which carried off in some places seventy-five per cent. of the cattle. Then came the cholera, which is still at work at Damascus, Homs and Aleppo. The mortality at Samaria has been estimated at 2,000, and at Jaffa at 1,000. The malady still lingers in Beirut, but has lost its epidemic form.

The Consul at Paris says there is no longer any doubt that the cholera has commenced its ravages in that city.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Reports from Florence to the State Department represent that the cholera has greatly diminished in the southern and eastern portions of the Italian Kingdom. It is on the decline in Jerusalem, and is also abating at Barcelona.

THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Farragut Court-martial to-day heard several witnesses in defence of Commodore CRAVEN. Acting Ensign BERNARD C. MCGILL testified that, from what he had heard from Spanish officers, the rebel ram *Stonewall* was too formidable to attack without instant destruction to the assailing vessel.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decision relative to the mode of determining increased values under sections 94 and 95, and the persons liable for the tax to be assessed thereon:

The 95th section of the act of June 30, 1865, provides that whenever a manufactured article on which an excise or impost duty has been paid, is increased in value or more completely fitted for use or sale by being polished, painted, varnished, waxed, oiled, gilded, electrotyped, galvanized, plated, &c., the tax is to be levied, collected and paid upon the amount of such increased value. The conditions stated in the section authorizing this mode of assessing the tax are: The article must be a manufactured article; 2d, An impost or excise duty must have been previously paid thereon; 3d, The article must be one not specially provided for under any other section of the law; and 4th, The original character or purpose for which the article was intended to be used must not be changed. When all of these conditions concur, the tax is properly assessed on the increased value. If one or more of these conditions are wanting, if the article is not a manufactured one, or if no tax has been paid upon it, or if it is specially provided for otherwise, or if the original character or purpose for which it was intended to be used is changed, it cannot properly be taxed under section 95 on increased value. The law itself points out the mode of ascertaining the increased value for all purposes of this section. It declares that the amount of such increased value is to be ascertained by deducting from the value of the finished article when sold or removed for sale, delivery or consumption, the cost or value of the original article to the person, firm or company liable to the duty imposed upon the increased value thereof. Repairs of engines, cars, carriages, or other articles liable to tax on increased value, under section 94, are to be assessed on the cost of such repairs. There being no sale of the article, in such cases, the cost of repairing is the only practical measure of increased value. The mode of ascertaining the increased value and assessing the tax on articles taxed on increased value, under section 94, is the same as that under section 95, but the rate of tax is 6 per cent. instead of 5 per cent.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Formation of an Emigrant Society—Freedmen's Affairs—A Prize Fight.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 9.

Brig.-Gen. PENNYBACKER, who was wounded in the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., has sufficiently recovered as to be able to leave for his home in Westchester, Penn., in a few days. Gen. PENNYBACKER entered the service as a private in 1861, and has served with distinction throughout the entire war, having been wounded five different times.

A meeting was held at Norfolk yesterday for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of an emigrant society. It was largely attended, and deemed a very satisfactory one. Hon. J. E. BELL, of Norfolk, in the course of some remarks, said that the chief difficulty he had experienced was a want of system in introducing labor. He had been since July last acting as an emigrant agent on his own responsibility, and had brought into the State 180 persons, including 12 Englishmen, 19 Scotchmen, 30 Irishmen, 45 Swedes, 60 Germans, 6 Frenchmen and 4 Danes. These men secured work readily, and, besides their board, are paid $12 per month.

A circular has recently been issued by Col. O. BROWN, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, calling the attention of the agents of the bureau to their neglect of duty in not enforcing upon the freedmen in their districts the necessity of entering into and fulfilling contracts for labor with the planters and others who have employment for them. He then adds: "Where employment is offered on terms that will provide for the comfortable subsistence of the laborers, removing them from the vices of idleness and from dependence on charity, they should be treated as common vagrants if they do not accept it, and the rules of the bureau, applicable in such cases, must be rigidly enforced."

A prize fight took place to-day for the sum of $1,000, in Norfolk, between LAWRENCE CURRY, of that city, and young DUFFY, of Massachusetts. CURRY is reported to have been the most punished, but is said to have won the fight in consequence of DUFFY striking him a foul blow. A large number of sporting men were present to witness the "milling."

Two hundred and fifty men of the Eighth Maine Volunteers, commanded by Col. E. A. THUS, arrived here this morning from Richmond, Va., on the steamer *Peconic*, and will assist, temporarily, the Fifth United States Artillery in garrisoning the fortress.

The tug *Mosswood* sailed this morning with the revenue cutter *Philip Allen* in tow for Baltimore. The *Philip Allen* until recently has been the only vessel in this vicinity, and was commanded by Capt. GEORGE SLICER. As it is the intention of the Treasury Department to supersede the sailing vessels in the revenue service by steamers. The *Kankakee*, one of the steam revenue cutters lately built, takes the place of the *Philip Allen*, which goes to Baltimore to be sold.

The schooner *Transit*, QUINN, master, from New York, bound to Matagorda Bay, arrived in Norfolk in distress yesterday, leaking badly.

Arrived from Richmond schooners *L. H. Hopkins* and *Caroline Frances*.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Pelican*, from Washington for New-York, is here awaiting favorable weather.

Workmen from Washington commenced this morning removing the track and iron of the Government Railroad between here and Hampton, when the work was suspended by order of Gen. MILES.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The People of Matamoras in a Starving Condition—Skirmishing About the City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 10.

The *Times'* Brownsville correspondent, under date of the 2d, says:

"I am informed that the citizens of Matamoras are already in a starving condition, and that the Imperial troops are but little better off. Many of the late Confederate officers are fighting with the Liberals. It is reported that French transports are at the mouth of the Rio Grande, loaded with French troops, to reinforce the garrison of Matamoras. They will find it rough work coming up the river, as the Liberals hold it below the city."

The Matamoras *Ranchero*, of the 31st ult., says:

The usual artillery firing and skirmishing continues. The steamer *Eugenie* arrived on the 30th, with subsistence supplies for reinforcements which are hourly expected.

Additional Matamoras intelligence says Gen. CANALES is approaching Matamoras from Camargo with 500 men, for reinforcements to the Liberal besiegers.

FROM TEXAS.

The State Convention—The War Debt of the State—Gen. Breckinridge Wants to go to Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 10.

Ex-Gov. PIERCE of Texas says that the intimate of Provisional Governor HAMILTON say that he will hardly call the State to meet in convention before the middle of January next, and the citizens of Texas the belief that Texas will not be represented in the next session of Congress.

The debt contracted by Texas amounts to nine millions of dollars.

The people on the Rio Grande state that those who accompanied Gen. BRECKINRIDGE from Europe to Canada, have arrived in San Antonio.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has announced his determination to remove to Texas should President JOHNSON pardon him. He ascribes the late turning point in the Confederate fortunes to the removal of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from the command of the Confederate Army before Atlanta.

All the Federal negro troops have left the Rio Grande.

FROM MARYLAND.

Reward for Incendiaries—Thanksgiving Proclamation—Election Returns.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 10.

Gov. BRADFORD has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the incendiaries who destroyed the colored Methodist Church at Midlington, Kent County. The motive was that the building was used as a day school for colored children.

Gov. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation for Thanksgiving, appointing the day named by the President.

Latest returns from the Twelfth Judicial District indicate the election of SPENCE, Union candidate, provided certain illegal votes taken in disregard of the Registry Law, shall be thrown out. Union men claim that the law was openly disregarded in some districts.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 11.

A market-man was killed by a party of negro soldiers one mile from the city last night.

Gov. BROWNLOW has appointed the 7th of December next as a day of fasting and prayer.

Cotton continues heavy; sales to-day very light, at 42c.@43c. for Middling. Receipts to-day, 406 bales; shipments, 263 bales.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad have commenced a suit against the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad for damages, amounting to over one million five hundred thousand dollars, for breaking the contract existing between the two roads, whereby the latter used the track of the former from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburgh.

A Shooting Affair in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Nov. 10.

An encounter took place to-day near the City Hotel, between Dr. MADDOX, of Fauquier County, and Maj. DIXON, Paymaster of the U. S. army.

Maj. DIXON received a ball in the side, penetrating the bowels. His speedy death is pronounced certain.

Dr. MADDOX has surrendered himself up to the civil authorities.

Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 10.

A dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Lawrence, Kansas, says the Indians are becoming troublesome again on the plains. On Monday last they attacked the whites at Pole Creek and captured the mail, ambulance, mules and some government horses. Gen. HEATH is reported to have recently had a battle with them and killed 29 redskins. The date and locality of the conflict are not given.

Destructive Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The loss by the fire at the Bancroft Mills, at Media, on Thursday last is not less than $200,000.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The flouring mill of JOHN H. OBERHAUS, on Cass-avenue, in this city, was burned this morning. Loss $43,000, of which $11,500 is insured.

The City Bank of Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 11.

The City Bank has closed its office here, but its notes are redeemed at the Merchants' National Bank. The City Bank was run under the general banking law. Securities are deposited with the State Treasurer for the redemption of its bills.

Death of Col. A. H. Bowman.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 11.

Col. A. H. BOWMAN, of the United States Corps of Engineers, died at his residence in Wilkesbarre, Penn., this morning. He superintended the building of Fort Sumter, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Engineers charged with remodeling the coast fortifications.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 11.

One thousand eight hundred bales of cotton passed here to-day for New-Albany and Cincinnati, and yesterday one hundred and forty bales for St. Louis.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Nov. 11.

WORTH is certainly elected Governor over HOLDEN by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

Republican Victory in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The State election in Nevada for local officers, members of the Legislature and Congressmen, took place on the 7th inst. D. R. ASHLEY, (Rep.,) for Congress, has about 1,000 majority.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The Athletic Base Ball Club met the Keystone Club to-day, and beat them in a game of seven innings. The score stood 49 to 5. Ten thousand persons witnessed the contest.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Chili and Spain—Probabilities of the Contest—Arrival of Merchants from Valparaiso at Panama—General Condition of the South American States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1865.

The principal topics of conversation here the past few days have been the rupture between Spain and Chili, and the terrible massacres in Jamaica. Of course, the sympathies of the people generally, foreign as well as native, are in favor of Chili. But opinions in regard to the result are various. The majority, of which I am one, are, however, of opinion that Chili will hold out "good and strong," until she shall learn whether PAREJA will be fully supported by his government, and not much longer, if the case shall go against them, in Spain. And that Spain will confirm the doings of the Admiral there cannot be much doubt, for I have good authority for the statement that he acted strictly, in everything, in accordance with his instructions. Chili has no fleet of any consequence. Her ports, among which are the rich ones of Valparaiso and Coquimbo, are completely at the mercy of the Spanish fleet. It is easy to say that "if our cities are razed to the ground, they can be rebuilt—the nation's coffers be refilled;" that "Chili, unprepared but undaunted, hurls defiance at her powerful aggressor;" but war is war, and blazing cities and empty pockets are not pleasant subjects for contemplation; especially when you feel that you must finally submit to the dictum of your powerful enemy.

Every steamer from the South brings foreign merchants from Valparaiso and the other commercial cities of Chili, who have closed their business, with but little hope of resuming it successfully. To-day's packets take several of them to New-York and Europe. Some six weeks since, Mr. HAWKES, of New-York, passed through here, on his way to Chili, to deliver and set up some heavy guns he had contracted for with that Power. These guns are now on their way around the Horn, in a sailing vessel. It is to be presumed that the Spanish Admiral will keep a sharp lookout for them.

Dates from Bogota by private letters are to Oct. 1. Gen. MOSQUERA, now in Europe, had written a letter accepting the post of President of the republic, to which he has just been elected for two years, commencing in May next. The *Tiempo*, MOSQUERA's organ at Bogota, says he is raising funds in Europe with which to make a carriage road from Bogota to the River Magdalena. A report had gained considerable credit in Bogota that in case President CALANCHA recovered his lost place at Panama, the Isthmus would be declared independent, and with the States of Magdalena and Bolivia make a new republic. The reported invasion of the State of Cauca by the State of Antioquia appears to have been a fiction.

Dates to the 19th inst., from the State of Magdalena, represent that the forces of the revolutionary leader FUENTES are still occupying Rio Hacha to the number of 200; that the government was gaining ground over the rebels. FUENTES' second in command, BARROS, having surrendered with his forces to Gen. BIASCOS.

Gen. OLARTE, of this State, who lately defeated Ex-Governor CALANCHA's party at the Santa Maria River, returned with his men to Panama a week since. He was received with much enthusiasm by his friends. The streets were decorated, cannon discharged, bells rung, and much wine wasted. It is to be hoped we will now be left in quiet for a while.

Dr. WM. B. LITTLE, late a Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, was installed as U. S. Consul at Panama yesterday. He appears to be a gentleman well-fitted for the position.

Two men were so badly burned in the Bay by fire coming in contact with some preparation shipped as oil by a New-York firm, which they were discharging from a lighter, that they both died, after lingering a week in great agony. The "oil" was en route for Lima, and is left here at the cost of the dishonest shippers.

Two natives were killed in Aspinwall last week by powder taking fire in a state-room of a native trader, who is likely to escape the punishment due him for his contempt of wholesome laws.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama; the *St. Marys*—probably the United States sloop-of-war of that name—is reported at Valparaiso. The United States steamer *Mohongo* was reported at Montevideo September 12th for Valparaiso. The United States gunboat *James Adger* is at Aspinwall.

The French steamer *Floride*, of the St. Nazaire line, arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th, and leaves to-morrow for Santa-Martha and France.

A new hotel of large dimensions is soon to be built on the Cathedral Plaza in this city by Mr. GEO. LOENE, an agent of the Credit Mobilière of France.

Paymaster RITTENHOUSE, United States Navy, had his safe robbed last night of government funds to the amount of $12,000 to $15,000. No clue to the robbery has yet been obtained.

Among the passengers to-day for New-York are Senators NYE and STEWART, of Nevada; WM. L. HOBSON and family of Chili, and Mr. LANSING, United States Consul at Arica, Peru.

The Panama *Star* says:

"By the *Cameleon* we learn that very heavy rains and high floods have been experienced at many points along the Mexican coast and in the interior. The French troops expected down from Colima to reinforce the garrison at Acapulco, were detained by the bad condition of the roads, caused by the heavy rains. The French frigate *D'Assas* was lying at Manzanillo, waiting for the troops to come down. From Sonora we learn that the republicans under ROSARIO have been badly defeated at Alamos by the French, one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

No change has taken place in the state of affairs at Acapulco since last advices."

The late report of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, under the management of Baron DE MARIA, gives some figures that may be interesting to the new steam line from New-York to Brazil, as well as to the public. This company receives a subsidy from the Brazilian Goverment, and runs its steamers up the Amazon, from the Port of Para to the territory of Peru. During the past year the steamers conveyed 9,019 passengers and $3,146,000 in merchandise, of which there were 244,000 arrobas of India-rubber and 233,000 arrobas of cocoa. This company has given a great impulse to the trade of Para, whose last year's Custom-house duties reached $1,000,000.

PERU.

Dates are to the 20th inst. The main armies of the government and rebels remain in the same position as when I last wrote. Private letters say that each force consists of 12,000 men, but I believe the number is exaggerated. You may be prepared to hear of something decisive by next mail. Many anticipate a bloody battle, but in this they will probably be disappointed, for when these family affairs in Peru get toward a point, treachery or bargain on one side or the other generally settles them.

Reports of skirmishes were in circulation at the time the steamer left, in one of which it is said the rebels carried off 700 mules of the government. On the other side it is reported the government had obtained a victory in Lurin, in which the rebels lost a great number of men and several generals.

On the 12th there was a meeting in Arequipa to consider the attitude Peru ought to take on the quarrel between Spain and Chili. A commission of four persons was named to confer with the two contending parties, with propositions for both to unite in the national defence until the danger from Spain was past. It is said the rebels were in favor of such a course, while the government would not listen to it.

ECUADOR.

Dates from Guayaquil are to the 11th instant. The Spanish Minister had expressed himself as satisfied with the explanations given by the government of Ecuador for offences toward Spain.

An Ecuadorian, Señor VICTOR PROANO, has started a project to place Guayaquil within eight days communication of Para (Brazil) by the river Amazon. Señor PROANO proposes to build a railway from Milagro (ten leagues from Guayaquil) to Morona (Missal) and to navagate the Amazon by steam. The explorations are to be laid before the Ecuadorian Government with the view of obtaining certain concessions for the execution of the enterprise.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Sherman.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The following interesting letter has been placed in our hands for publication. It speaks for itself, like the author's noble career:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26, 1865.

Mrs. L. B. Stoddard, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR MADAM: In looking over the many things that have accumulated in my hands, and now for the first time coming to light by reason of my arranging a household, I find a valuable photographic album of the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, and of the Senate of the United States, with your letter of Jan. 12, 1865. From this I see the album is a present from the ladies of the Christian Commission of San Francisco, and I fear I have heretofore failed to acknowledge its receipt. Though late now, I hope you will see in the past reasons why I should be pardoned for a seeming neglect, and you will now accept my sincere thanks for so valuable a memento of the good will of my old neighbors of San Francisco. Though separated by half a continent, I feel sure you rejoice with me that we are still one nation, one people, with a common history and a common future; and if I have been in the remotest degree instrumental in so glorious a result, I feel amply repaid; and beg to assure my fellow-citizens on the golden shores of the Pacific, that in struggling with rebellion and anarchy here, I was ever sustained by the knowledge that your welfare was bound to us by that common link that makes our national life so precious to us all. I know the Christian Commission of San Francisco will continue for ever to encourage all to persevere in the good work, till the fame of our General Government will be synonymous with that of stability and justice.

With great respect, I am your servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

FROM INDIA.

The Bhootan War and the Viceroy.

FUTTEHGHUR, India, Monday, Aug. 29, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Here in India we scarcely ever close the doors of our Temple of Janus. There is almost always on hand somewhere that abomination of the British taxpayer, that joy of the British officer, a "little war;" and bungler as John Bull is, there is nothing which he so constantly, consummately blunders as these contests with insignificant border tribes. He succeeds at last, to be sure, but at a dreadful expense of valuable lives, and, what is here of much more conseqeunce, of prestige. He annexes another slice of miasmatic jungle or unculturable rocky desert; ten times the value of the land is paid in the war bill; one or two hundred officers gain a step in rank, and the name of Englishman becomes more and more hateful to their every neighbor who has aught to lose.

As usual, it is very difficult in this last case to see how India could have helped going to war with Bhootan. The barbarous and warlike Bhooteas—secure in their mountain fastnesses, the approaches to which lie through the deadly Zerai, whose fevers no European constitution can resist through the hot months—had become unbearable in their insolence and audacity. They thought nothing of swooping down upon British territory and burning a dozen villages, and working their own wild will upon the inhabitants and their effects. These pleasant pastimes were by no means agreeable to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose jurisdiction suffered from these raids. At last this functionary was seized with a brilliant idea: "Surely these people are men and brethren, and therefore amenable to reason. I will send an embassy, and explain to them that such conduct is inconsistent with the law of nations; nay, quite at variance with the golden rule. I will have them told of the might of the British lion, who, when he roars, shakes terribly the earth. Surely, they will see the evil of their ways and repent, and leave my borders henceforth in peace."

Hon. ASHLEY EDEN was the chief of the embassy which was sent, and the story of what he did and all that he suffered has never yet been fully told—perhaps would not bear telling. Only this is known—that he valiantly pressed on to the capital of the Bhooteas in spite of repeated warnings of the temper of the people, which would have turned back a prudent man; but when he reached the capital and came into the presence of danger, all his valor seems to have forsaken him, and the representative of England's pride had to submit, in the presence of the Bhootea chiefs, to such little indignities as having his nose pulled, and a filthy quid of pawn, from the mouth of a bystander, thrust into his mouth. This was enough, certainly, for a British envoy to endure; but it was not all, nor the worst, for he allowed himself to be coerced into signing a treaty, then and there, which should give over a portion of British territory to the tribe whose hospitality he was thus enjoying. After all this, whether Hon. Mr. EDEN is to be congratulated on escaping with life is perhaps a question.

War followed, of course. A nation's honor, foolishly endangered, must be bloodily avenged. Of course, also, the prowess of the enemy was underrated. One of the most untrustworthy regiments of the untrustworthy Sepoy army was sent on with a few of the military police of the adjacent districts, and a few European troops, with two or three Armstrong guns, all under comparatively untried officers. A rapid march took the Bhooteas by surprise. The stockades guarding the mountain passes were easily captured, and there the invaders rested, without even taking measures for the proper defence of the posts they held. TANGSOO PENLOW prepared his forces at leisure and came and retook the stockades. The English, in the most important post, found, when the enemy came, that their water supply was cut off, hence ensued a wild and disorderly night "skedaddle." The Sepoys would do nothing but run. The English artillery-men, few and feeble, tried to carry off the Armstrong guns, pressing to their aid every one they could induce to delay, but all in vain. The costly pieces were tumbled over a precipice and left.

During this cold season there is to be another Bhootea campaign of a different stamp—a strong force, more European troops, an able General, and all to be under the auspices of the Governor-General; all of which is very assuring, no doubt, but there remains the unpleasant fact that all this array will cost money, and will probably render necessary the reimposition of the income tax.

Scarcely ever perhaps has a Governor-General been greeted with a more hearty welcome from the European community than Sir JOHN LAWRENCE received upon his accession to office; but now, how changed. Then men thought only of his brilliant services. They hoped everything from that energy and foresight which had saved a nation in the hour of danger. They remembered how, with a steady hand, he had repressed or neutralized the effects of all outbreaks in the Punjob at a time when the loss of that province had probably been the loss of India. Men said that there could not but result great benefits to India from the accession to the Governor-Generalship of one who had all his life long been identified with her interests, whose love of work amounted almost to a passion, and who was well versed in the languages and the customs of the country. Christian men, too, hoped much from the influence of one who in no station had ever been slow to make known that he acknowledged allegiance to a Higher Power.

But it cannot be denied that there is at present a wide-spread feeling of disappointment with regard to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, a feeling, the source of which it is difficult to trace. Some of it is, no doubt, due to unduly-raised expectations, for the beneficent despotism which suited so well a new-acquired border province in unsettled times, evidently would not be appropriate to a vast empire in times of peace. Then, too, several serious mistakes in administration have occurred under the present Viceroy, and, rightly or wrongly, much of the blame attaching to them will fall on the head of the government. Chief among these mistakes have been the mismangement of the Bhootan campaign, already spoken of, and the imposition of some obnoxious duties on the commerce of the country. But a very trifling matter has created more discontent than either of these. Here in India the land tenures are various and complicated. In some cases the revenue is paid directly by the villagers to the government. In other cases there is a class of persons called Talookdars, or farmers of the revenue, who have ancestral rights to the rents of many villages, part of which rents they pay to government as revenue, and the remainder suffices to build forts and hire armed retainers and support their dignity as princes. In Oude most of the country was claimed by these Talookdars, and by a somewhat hasty decision of Lord CANNING, after the mutiny, these gentry were confirmed in their possessions however acquired, with the proviso that any grant to them which might afterward be found to be inconsistent with preëxistant tenant rights, might be revoked. The object was to interpose a native aristocracy at all risks between the government and the people, and settle the rights of the cultivators afterward as best they might.

So the matter rested until Sir JOHN LAWRENCE decided that justice required that an inquiry be made as to whether any tenant rights did or did not exist, which had been violated by the tenure granted to the Talookdars. It was granted on all hands that the latter had generally manorial rights in the soil, and the people in general were their ryots, but it might be questioned whether this were invariably the case. But the mere suggestion of such an inquiry raised a howl of indignation on all sides. The Oude chieftains and their advocates acted as if even to inquire into their rights were to destroy them. In vain it was urged that justice need not dread the light, that whatever rights really had an existence would only be strengthened by such an inquiry. The civilian clique who have WINGFIELD at their head, have no patience with any one who can, even for a moment, imagine that any villager has rights in the soil his forefathers have tilled for centuries, which the haughty nobles are bound to respect. Whether the Viceroy will bend to the storm he has thus evoked, remains to be seen. If he dees not, (and the Lawrences are not a pliable race,) great disaffection will doubtless be created in that warlike Province, from whence England mainly draws her native troops. At present his course is undecided. The question will probably be agitated in the next Parliament. How it will there be viewed it would be difficult to divine.

RICHMOND.

NO HELP FOR THE LIBERALS.—The western ports of Mexico being all in possession of the French, arms cannot be received by the Liberals by sea; and it will be seen by the following orders that their plans for obtaining them overland are not to be allowed to be carried out, notwithstanding the removal of the prohibition by the War Department as to exportation of arms:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.—It is made the duty of the officers commanding the Districts of Arizona and Southern California—whilst keeping in view the recent orders allowing the exportation of arms and munitions of war, to instruct the commanders on the southern frontiers within this department, to take the necessary measures to preserve the neutrality of the United States with respect to the parties engaged in the existing war in Mexico, and to suffer no armed parties to pass the frontier from the United States, or suffer any arms or munitions of war to be sent over the frontier to either belligerent. This is not to prevent individuals from passing with arms for their personal protection.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.
R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

—*San Francisco Alta, Oct. 13.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Judge Hogeboom Elected.

HE HAS A MAJORITY OF OVER 150 IN ALBANY COUNTY.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 10.

We are happy to announce the gratifying fact that Albany county gives Judge HOGEBOOM a majority of over 150! His election was secure without this majority, but it is pleasant to know that our people appreciate the importance of keeping pure men upon the Bench. The following are the reported and estimated majorities from the several counties:

	Hogeboom.	Hardenburg.
Rensselaer	800	....
Albany	150	....
Schoharie, (estimated)		900
Greene, (estimated)	100	....
Ulster		450
Sullivan	1000	....
Columbia	600	....
Totals	2650	1350

Judge HOGEBOOM's apparent majority in the district, 1,300.

— The soldiers' votes are beginning to reach Albany. As no local ballots were sent out very few were cast. The following are some of the returns:

TWELFTH REGIMENT VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Barlow	112	Slocum	0
Hogeboom	3	Hardenburg	0
Smith	3	Hungerford	0
Winne	2	Duffy	0
Cochrane	3	Johnson	0
"Lawrence D. Collins"	3	Shafer	0

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT—COMPANY H.

Barlow	9	Slocum	9

FIRST REGIMENT VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Barlow	18	Slocum	6
Hillhouse	22	Robinson	0

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT—COMPANY I.

Barlow	17	Slocum	14

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT—COMPANY A.

Barlow	14	Slocum	4

— In the western part of the State the Copperheads are congratulating themselves over the fact, that in their recent defeat very few of their own friends got hurt.

—The aggregate vote in Mississippi for Governor was 27,971, of which HUMPHREYS received 13,089, PATTON 5,768, and FISHER 9,114.

—The Union victory in Albany is complete—even including the Coroners. BULLOCK has a majority of 130, and WANDS 280.

—Judge HOGEBOOM's apparent majority in the district is 1,300, of which Albany County gave 150.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Political Complexion in the Different Sections of the Jerseys.

Attention has already been called to the general result of the late election in New-Jersey; it remains to look at the several sections or counties in that State somewhat in detail.

The counties most contiguous to this city are Hudson and Bergen, formerly united, and still manifesting a fellow-feeling in political matters. The former gave Gov. PARKER 2,650 majority, but is now almost Republican, Mr. RUNYON being a bare hundred votes ahead. The dominant elements in the population of Hudson are, first, the old Knickerbocker stock, as slow to move as it is sure when in motion; and, second, the foreign-born ingredient, which consists largely of Irish and Germans. The former of these, of course, will stick to "the party, right or wrong;" the latter are rapidly cutting loose from the Democracy.

Bergen County is inhabited almost exclusively by descendants of the Dutch and Hugenots, the Dutch language being still the vernacular in many localities. In Gen. JACKSON's time it went Democratic in a body, and since then all attempts at shaking its faith in that party have proved futile. A common byeword among the minority is that their opponents have still "Old Hickory's" name on their ticket. In some places along the railroads, settlements of New-Yorkers have been established, and these have grown up nurseries of Republicanism; but the settlers are apt to be regarded as intruders by "the natives," and are usually designated as "kid-glove gentry" by those who are apprehensive of their political influence.

Passaic County, composed of parts of Bergen and Essex, was an old Democratic stronghold until 1856, when a vigorous effort was made on behalf of FREMONT. The result was that the City of Paterson gave a small majority to the newly-formed party, and during the ensuing four years the county went in the same direction. Changes in the local press produced a counter revolution, so that during 1861 and 1862 the Democrats carried everything. Next year the establishment of a new Republican journal infused fresh life into that organization, and the ground was partly recovered. Last year both the city and county gave Mr. LINCOLN a majority, which has since been largely increased.

Essex County used to exercise such a controlling influence in New-Jersey politics, that it was demoninated "the State of Essex." The City of Newark, however, like New-York, was largely concerned in Southern trade; and from the breaking up of the old Whig party, it went heavily Democratic, while the townships were about equally divided. In the Fall of 1864, the latter threw their weight largely into the Republican scale, but Newark still held back. The establishment of a vigorous daily campaign paper infused new energies, this year, into the friends of the administration, added to which, Mr. RUNYON, as Mayor, was upopular there. The result was a severe Democratic defeat in October, followed by a still greater one in November, the city and county giving Mr. WARD 2,500 majority. The band of counties immediately south and west of those named—Monmouth, Middlesex, Union, Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex nearly always go Democratic—Monmouth, Warren and Sussex heavily so. There is very little of either the foreign-born or of the Knickerbocker element in their populations, as there are also few public works, such as mines or manufactories, creating extensive changes in the population, with that mental friction which invariably precedes the dissemination of republican doctrines. The farmers, gardeners and dairymen, living and flourishing there, in the last generation, got a notion that they should vote the Democratic ticket, and verily believing that the contest is still, in effect, between Whig and Democrat, continue to gather around the old banner. Their party will be dead a full half century ere they become aware of the fact.

Mercer County, (containing Trenton, the State capital,) is nearly always about a tie. It is so reported this year.

The southern counties of New-Jersey are all Republican, but except in Burlington County, there Republicanism is of a somewhat mild type. Those counties were strongly Native American at one time; and it was long a question whether "Sam" would absorb "Sambo," or *vice versa*. At length Sam disappeared, and South Jersey has, on the whole, done very creditably. It may be said to be controlled politically by Philadelphia, and its leading influences, previously as parts of northern Jersey. Long Island and Westchester are dominated by influences emenating from this city. Burlington County, however, as an old Quaker settlement, has been under decided anti-slavery convictions for many years, and lead off in the Republican movement in New-Jersey, disputing precedence with Passaic in the north.

On the whole, our little neighbor, which approved herself so valorously in the field, has no reason to be ashamed of her conduct at the polls. Three to four thousand majority for the Republican ticket is no small figure.

The Test Oath.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. A. H. H. STUART.

The Buffalo *Courier* publishes the following private letter of Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Virginia:

STAUNTON, Va., October, 1865.

* * * * It seems to me that we are on the eve of a general break-up and reorganization of parties. We must adopt a new name, and that name should be expressive of the mission of the new organization. The object will be to establish the ascendancy of sound constitutional principles, and I can think of no more appropriate name than the "Constitutional Party." With such a party, and such a name, I think we must defeat the radicals in any future contest. Mr. JOHNSON's policy will give us a firm ground to stand upon in the contest, and the restoration of the authority of the constitution, in its original simplicity, will furnish a permanent basis of union in the future.

I can hardly think the Republicans will venture to adhere to the test-oath, in the face of its flagrant unconstitutionality. If they do, they will place a weapon in the hands of their adversaries which can be used greatly to their disadvantage.

I mean to present myself, and demand my seat, as one legally elected and returned, and professing all the constitutional requirements of eligibility. If admitted, I will give a cordial support to Mr. JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction, and use every effort to restore tranquillity and good feeling to the Union. If excluded, I will return home, and calmly await the development of events. I certainly will not make way for a more pliant representative.

So far as Virginia is concerned, every vestige of opposition to the Federal authority has vanished. The people were never, at heart, in favor of secession, and they accept cheerfully the results of the war. In regard to the principal leaders of the attempted revolution, the only fear is that they will now run into the opposite extreme of abject subserviency. Having never lost my balance by going for secession, I do not wish to lose it now by going for consolidation. Moderate men must now preserve the equilibrium of our institutions by holding to the constitution with a steady hand. Very sincerely your friend,

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

President Johnson and Jeff. Davis.

THE INTERVIEW WITH THE BALTIMORE LADIES.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A fuller account of the late interview with President JOHNSON by the committee of Baltimore ladies, headed by Mrs. COLEMAN, a daughter of the late JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, in behalf of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, has been made public by some of the principal members of the delegation. As has already been stated in the *Sun*, there were fifteen thousand names affixed to the petition presented by the committee, asking for Mr. DAVIS' pardon and release. The memorial was exclusively gotten up and signed by women, and it is stated that the names attached were obtained within three weeks, and that some five hundred additional signatures were sent in after it was too late to affix them to the paper. Upon application at the Presidenttal mansion, the delegation was immediately admmitted to the presence of Mr. JOHNSON, who treated them with marked courtesy throughout the interview. Mrs. COLEMAN, before reading the petition, advanced toward the President, and briefly addressed him, saying that her past intercourse with him had proved that he was gentle and intelligent, that they came to him as children to a father, "able and willing to help," and in the name of fifteen thousand of his daughters, the weaker sex, and therefore more entitled to forbearance and indulgence. With his permission she then read the petition, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, women of the City of Baltimore, respectfully and earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to grant your pardon to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and restore him to his family and freedom. In approaching your Excellency with this petition, your memoralists obey not only the charitable impulses of our sex, but their profoundest convictions of humanity, patriotism and sound policy. They believe that no single measure could possibly contribute so much as the release of Mr. DAVIS to the perfect restoration of kindliness and peace throughout the land, and they are sure that none would be regarded elsewhere in the world as more conclusive evidence of the confidence of our government and people in the harmonious and reëstablished unity of these States. Your memoralists would not venture to suggest even the noblest personal considerations to your Excellency in the performance of a public function, but they trust it will be regarded in no such light if they express the hope that your Excellency will be guided in your determination by the illustrious examples of those nations and those rulers, the record of whose power is written in the golden letters of magnanimity and mercy."

Mrs. COLEMAN then continued: "You have our petition before you, and we beg to add a few remarks. Mr. President, almost every act of your administration has been marked by wisdom and moderation, Men's heart's failed them for fear at the time of the death of Mr. LINCOLN, but day by day the clouds have been lifted, and we now see the silver lining clearly. One great act remains to be performed by you. Remember 'tis the keystone that makes the arch. All else that there is put is nothing till that comes to bind and shut. We ask the release of Mr. DAVIS; the unconditional and immediate release. As the representative of his party he has lost all. You, as the representative of your party, have gained all. I believe him to be a good and great man. He was mistaken and has suffered. He was one of 'the sons of the morning,' and has fallen. Now he is a poor old man, and, in addition to all he has endured, he must bear about with him always the bitter consciousness of defeat. A great mind like yours can appreciate that trial. Now, in the evening of life—no, that is past—in the night of life, it must be dark night with him to the end. There is but one single solace left him—the loving presence of his wife and children. His little children cry out in their destitution upon their father for bread. Oh! hear their young voices and be pitiful! In this also you will show wisdom and moderation and courage—to use a good American word—'pluck.' Throw off the trammels of a narrow-minded party and act at once, without Cabinet consultations, and irrespective of our gentle and genial Judge-Advocate. Put the vexed question, which I know has cost you many an anxious and perplexed hour, of 'What shall I do with Mr. DAVIS?' forever at rest. It is a difficult thing to bring him rightly to trial; more difficult still to dispose of him afterward. 'Behold, I show you a more excellent way.' Give us the permission to go now to his prison, bearers of your full pardon, and let him go quietly to his home. The 'Southern Confederacy' is gone, and the wave has closed over it. It was a rich argosy; but its treasures are buried. With your help, and by patience and skill, its precious things may again see the light, and grace and adorn our common country. As to Mr. DAVIS, you know it is not, never can be in his power to interfere in any way with the government.

We have not in our petition ventured to present personal considerations to your Excellency, I think, myself, however, that no man ought to be above them, and I acknowledge they weigh with me. I think they do with all these daughters of yours. We have an ambition to succeed in our mission of love and mercy. All fathers wish their children to be ambitious, and we know that we shall have a little niche in history if we obtain this great honor. We are all proud of you. We believe God raised you up as he did CYRUS for this great work, and that he fitted you for the task. We know that you are wise and great, we believe that you are good. Prove it now by acceding to our prayer. Grant us a royal pardon, and that right royally. Send us away with melody in our hearts. Mr. President do not, as any common-place man might do, tell us to leave the petition and you will consider our cause. The time for consideration is past. 'Act, act, in the living present, heart within and God overhead.'"

Mr. JOHNSON listened with marked attention and hesitated for some moments before he made reply. Finally he said: That he regretted more than he knew how to express, that he could not grant the petition, and that it would give him far more pleasure to accede to the request of the ladies present than it would give them to have it granted. "If," added he, "it were simply a question, however, between man and man, I would release Mr. DAVIS at once; but it is a great national question. Mighty issues might be involved, and now is not the time to take such a step. I think," continued the President, "I have the courage, or as you term it, ladies, pluck, to do my duty and have proved it. When the proper time comes for the exercise of magnanimity, I trust that I shall not be found wanting."

In reference to the trial of Mr. DAVIS, Mr. JOHNSON said: "Almost every arrangement has been made for the trial of Mr. DAVIS, but no one can tell what change may be brought about in the course of a few weeks. A hasty and injudicious action in this matter might produce incalculable misery. Mr. DAVIS has been a great leader in the war against the government, and it is but right he should be tried by the laws of the land, I sympathize with him in his sufferings. His quarters have been changed and his condition ameliorated."

In conclusion Mr. JOHNSON said: "All men, ladies, are under the influence of woman, and I not less than other men. You are my jewels. I want your help and your prayers."

No knight of old, said one of the ladies, could have been more courtly in his deference nor more gentle in his refusal.

The Report About the Action of the French Government.

The information in reference to the action of the French Government relative to complaints alleged to be lodged in the Custom-house, was obtained from a reliable reporter, who received it from the owner of a steamer which *was* searched by two persons who represented themselves as revenue officers sent from the Custom-house to search her. The owner went around the vessel with them, and showed them the cases of arms, but they did not demand that they should be opened.

These officers (?) stated that the Government of France had lodged complaints against five vessels and one hundred and twenty persons, specifying them by name.

Just as these people stated their information, just so it was given to the agent of the associated press.

Mr. WAKEMAN, Surveyor, emphatically denies that he has sent any officers from the Custom-house to search any vessel for arms on complaint of the agents of the Government of France.

The inference is that these two searching officers (?) were none other than spies.

Later From Hayti.

A MANIFESTO FROM PRESIDENT GEFFRARD.

Intelligence from Hayti has been received to the 28th of October.

President GEFFRARD has issued a manifesto to the soldiers of his army, in which he announces that ships of war, purchased for the government in New-York, are on their way to Hayti. With these vessels, Cape Haytien, the rebel stronghold, will be blockaded and the city overcome.

"Besides these," he adds, "all our other steamers, to the number of six, have been entirely repaired and armed, and will immediately put to sea. Of what importance, then, is the loss of one vessel abandoned to the enemy without fighting and without resistance?"

He alludes to the relative superiority of the government forces over the rebels, and argues the immediate and complete overthrow of the rebellion.

Naval.

United States steamer *Dumbarton*, STUART, Washington, D. C., 7th inst., arrived here yesterday with anchors and chains for the Navy-yard. Towed to the port steamer *Lillian*. The *Dumbarton* has a draft of men for the United States receiving-ship *Vermont*. The following is a list of her officers: Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant FRED. D. STUART; Masters—J. V. Morris, A. F. Thompson; Second-Assistant Engineers—J. V. Stillings, J. Stener; Third do., W. B. B. Bayley, C. W. Brown.

The steamer *Lillian*, Washington, D. C., 7th inst., which was towed to this port by United States steamer *Dumbarton*, was formerly a blockade runner, and was brought here to be sold.

Obstructions in Barclay-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are all much obliged to you for your recent effort to keep the sidewalk at the lower end of Barclay-street clear of barrels, boxes, unfortunate calves tied feet together and lying on the pavement, clumsy and scowling porkers, and a host of other obstructions. To-day I saw a gentlemanly police-officer remonstrating, and a group of rough porters grumbling in reply, while the crowd was hardly able to move along on account of the latter. I don't like to be pushed about by those men. My husband says he will not write to you, for it is no use; but he says that I may say that the merchants have no right to leave goods and do their business on the sidewalk, and that the police well know it.

A HOBOKEN LADY.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 10.

Gen. BAIRD has arrived here, and will succeed Gen. FULLERTON, as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana.

Gen. HOWARD is at Vicksburgh.

Georgia News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 10.

The Mobile *Advertiser* learns by a Georgia letter that the convention of that State has pronounced, by an overwhelming vote, against State repudiation.

For Councilman in Fourth District.

CHARLES E. JEWELL, Esq., is the Union candidate for Councilman in the Fourth District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

A Paris speculator lately purchased from an antiquary of the Rue de l'Ecole de Medecin, the embalmed body of the notorious robber CARTOUCHE, for 10,000 francs, and he is now exhibiting it on the Boulevard St. Martin. This is the fourth time the body has been used for the purposes of speculation. It was first shown for money by the executioner, under the pretext of collecting a sufficient sum to bury it in a coffin. Two surgeons named ST. COME and LEMARC, then bought it, and after embalming it, made a considerable sum of money by exhibiting it. It then passed into the hands of Dr. BRALLOUET, who made a present of it in 1761 to the Athénée Royal, on the occasion of his reception into that learned body. It disappeared, however, in 1793, and was not seen again till 1848, when it came into the possession of the antiquary above referred to.

Writing from sunny Italy, the fair authoress of *Ianthe* says: "I am so glad I took with me a supply of PHALON's Night-Blooming Cereus. There are no perfumes here that will compare with it."—*Salem Standard.*

Boots—Boots—Boots.

RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, 150 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Only Mild Remedy for Infants

with "stoppage at the nose," is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Directions with every box. Sold by all druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's Improved Sewing-Machine.—For tailoring, cloak-making, shoe-fitting, making gloves, corsets, &c., No. 538 Broadway.

"A Cold in the Head" Cured in Half an hour by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. ☞Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

BURDICK.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Nov 11, of paralysis, MARY C., wife of Perrin Burdick, in the 58th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are hereby invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 129th-st., corner of 6th-av.

BLANCK.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 9, after a long and painful illness, SARAH F., wife of Thos. J. Blanck, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 430 Hudson-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., MELANCTHON M. FREEMAN, late of Staten Island, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st.

GRAY.—WILLIAM GRAY, departed this life on Saturday, Nov. 11, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Robert J., No. 62 Jane-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HORTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, MARTHA HORTON, widow of Abraham B. Horton, aged 82 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, White Plains, on Monday, at 1 o'clock at the house, and 2 o'clock to the old church.

LEARNED.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 11, of scarlet fever, KATE THEODORA, youngest daughter of Amos F. C. and Louisa Learned, aged 4 years and 8 months.

MCSPADDEN.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, ELIZA MCSPADDEN, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Henry Dean, Castleton, Staten Island, on Monday morning, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 8 A. M.

TOTTEN.—On Friday, Nov. 10, Mrs. LYDIA TOTTEN, aged 79 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. Holden, No. 255 West [illegible] (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VARKER.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, of organic disease of the heart, AGNES RUTTER, eldest daughter of Thomas and Misha Varker, and granddaughter of Mrs. Agnes Rutter, of Yorkville, aged 13 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Eldridge-st.

WHEELER.—On Friday, Nov. 10, EDWARD WHEELER, son of Ezra and Emily Wheeler, aged 1 year, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 43 West 25th-st. The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—On Friday evening, Nov. 10, at his residence, corner of Broadway and 43d-st., Capt. ELIJAH K. SMACK, of the 95th Regiment, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, from 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANALGESIQUE.

After many years of profound research, Dr. Verdi de Lisle, of the Medical College of Paris, discovered this celebrated remedy for the certain cure of *Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Headache, and all acute pains* of the body. The undersigned, having become sole proprietors of this invaluable medicine, offer it to the public, through all regular druggists, and at their office, No. 484 Broadway, New-York. SAYRE & CO.

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POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1865, at 7½ o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 37 New-Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. 1,543 children received last year. Daily attendance now over 450. Sunday-school and children's meeting, 2 to 3½ o'clock. Day-school 9 to 2. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 to 8½ o'clock. Anything to eat or wear gratefully received.

BISHOP SIMPSON AND DR. BUTLER at First-place M. E. Church, corner of Summit and Henry sts., Brooklyn.—There will be preaching at the church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Bishop SIMPSON, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in India. Sunday-school missionary meeting at 2½ P. M. Eminent speakers expected.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY next. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, a lecture for the Jews, by Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of Calvary Church. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM—CORNER OF 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open on SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourses by HORACE DRESSER, LL. D. Subjects—Morning: *Causes of the Destruction of the Assyrian Army,* (2 Kings, Chap. 19, v. 7 and 35.) Evening—*My Experience and How I Became a Spiritualist.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Irving Hall, under the auspices of this association. Addresses will be made by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., and Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA. The public are invited.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., near Spring—Missionary anniversary on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. D. P. MITCHELL, of Kansas Conference. Sermon at 7 P. M. by Rev. ELISHA ADAMS, of New-Hampshire. Love feast at 3 P. M. Children's church at 3½ o'clock each SATURDAY.

SPIRITS SPEAK THROUGH THE MEDIUMSHIP of Mrs. EMMA L. JAY BULLEM, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A diagnosis of cholera and its antidote is expected. Pertinent questions by physicians and others answered. Admission in the evening, 20 cents.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. This church will be open at these hours every Sunday throughout the year.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—HENRY-STREET, corner Scammel. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING—in the forenoon upon *The Intermediate State, or the Condition of the Disembodied Spirit as it Awaits the General Resurrection.* Seats for all.

THE SPIRITUAL WORLD AND THE LIFE AFTER DEATH.—Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a lecture on this subject, in explanation of the doctrines of the New Church, as made known by Emanuel Swedenborg, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, Astor-place. Admission free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching 12th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the pastor, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, D. D. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and Future Life for the Righteous only.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

AT LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts.: SABBATH services the 12th inst., as follows: Morning discourse: *The Perfect Work.* Evening discourse, in sacred biography—*Jacob and Esau.* By the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT MCGONEGAL.

ADVENT BELIEVERS WILL MEET IN the new Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., formerly the Methodist Mission Church, where S. Curry was pastor. Preaching expected on SABBATH by Elders COX, ROWORTH and BURBANK. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—FREEDMEN.—Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Assistant Commissioner in Tennessee, and Chaplain FRENCH, of the Bureau for Freedmen, will speak at the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The facts they will present are of thrilling interest.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Assistant Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society. Preaching also at 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. S. A. BAKER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; at 3 P. M. Communion; at 7 P. M. the pastor, Rev. W. C. CLARK will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL Church, Brooklyn, Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, Pastor. Service SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be the third of the series to young men. Subject—*Reading.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. R. G. PUTNEY, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at 12 M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL address the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union, in the Mariners' Baptist Church in Oliver-st., near Chatham-square, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

THE MORAVIAN CONGREGATION will worship for the present at the College of Surgeons and Physicians, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock. All friends of the church are cordially invited. Seats free.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. D. P. MITCHELL, of Kansas. Seats free, Sunday-school and Bible class at 2 P. M.

REV. E. G. BROOKS RESUMES HIS discourses to the young, at his church in 20th-st., west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Stumbling Blocks.* MORNING service at 10½. All made welcome.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. KNAPP, EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sermon to-morrow evening will be in behalf of the Sunday-school of the church.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Approach of the Cholera.*

BETHESDA AND 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av. and Broadway, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture Tuesday evenings. Prayer meeting Friday evenings.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS MEET at Ebbett's Hall, corner of Broadway and 33d-st.—H. B. STORER, Esq., from Boston, lectures for the society morning and evening. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2 o'clock P. M. The public is invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. D. P. HENDERSON, of Louisville, Ky. Subject for the morning—*The Coming Dispensation.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED TO the Thirteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 12, 1865, by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR, in the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn. Subject—*Manliness.*

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ Calls To-day, not To-morrow;* and at 7½ P. M., on the *Self-destruction of Sinners.*

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BETWEEN 76th and 77th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLESMITH, Pastor. Service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

EXCITING DISCUSSIONS ON SUNDAY at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., near 8th-st.—At 3 P. M.—*John Calvin as a Lawgiver.* At 7½ P. M.—*The Good and Evil of Theatres.*

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JAMES LEATON, of Illinois; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., of Cincinnati.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening, and Rev. W. C. WINSLOW afternoon. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—REV. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach on SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. Dr. LEONARD at 7½ P. M.

AT THE CHURCH CORNER OF GRAND AND Crosby sts., a series of interesting views in the Holy Land, with an appropriate address, THIS EVENING at [illegible] o'clock.

REV. J. P. NUTTING, OF CONCORD, N. H., will preach in the First Free Will Baptist Church, in 17th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. RICHARD PARKER, of England, will deliver a discourse in the hall No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., PASTOR OF the Berean Baptist Church, will preach at the church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. All are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Mahomet and the Saracens.*

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH in Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. HUTTON's) have changed the hour of service from afternoon to 7:30 o'clock in the evening, to continue during the Winter.

ANOTHER SACRED RECITATION FROM Whitefield's sermons will be given at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Rev. C. B. SMYTH, (D. V.,) THIS EVENING. Subject: *The Conversion of St. Paul.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Divine service at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CRARY; in the EVENING at 7, by Rev. Dr. HOLMES. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Relation of fact, 3 P. M. Trance speaking at 7½ evening.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Soul not Immortal.*

CONFIRMATION.—FLOATING CHURCH, Pike-slip, East River. Bishop POTTER. SUNDAY, 10½ A. M.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY.

FROM MONTANA.

Situation of Helena City—Mining Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HELENA CITY, Montana Territory, Friday, Oct. 6, 1865.

As your readers may be interested in some account of the prospects of this country, I will avail myself of the United States mail, which has just been established to this place, and give you a few items. I presume there are no published maps of this country that indicate correctly this locality. It is almost due north from Virginia City 130 miles, and about midway between this place and Fort Benton, one in the southern part of this Territory and the other in the northern, leaving this place about central. Helena City also occupies about the same central position between the mining camps east and west. Blackfoot City lies about due west from here forty miles, and is surrounded with many rich gulches, viz.: Ophir, Washington, Jefferson and McClellan. The last named is proving to be one of the richest gulches ever discovered; single claims in this gulch change hands at $12,000 in gold dust, and $1,000 is about an average daily run to a claim with a full set of hands. This gulch was named from its discoverer, an old mountaineer and miner, not from the General of that name. It lies high up in the mountains, and is almost inaccessible; while to the west of us, about the same distance, lies Confederrte Gulch, which is also the center of a great number of other gulches, some of which are proving very rich. The richest yet opened in that vicinity is Montana Gulch, where $1,000 runs per day are not uncommon. I presume there are not less than one hundred new gulches in that vicinity. The Missouri River runs between this place and that country in a northerly direction, which it continues to Fort Benton. From this description of the mining region your readers will see that this city is most central in its locality, and promises to be the capital city of this region. This region first began to attract attention last Fall, and received the expressive name of Last Chance, in which light it was regarded by most of those who visited it last Autumn. The Summer of 1864 was not successful in developing many paying mines, though a great deal of prospecting was done, which in the end resulted richly. We have in this vicinity fifty miles of gulches, not all paying rich, but that may be termed paying gulches, and will all be worked. The scarcity of water has been a great obstacle in developing the mines in this locality. Some of the gulches are completely dry and can only be worked by drawing the dirt a long distance, at great loss and cost, or by bringing in water by ditches many miles long. Where there is water in a gulch, a bed-rock drain must then be run at a great cost. Such are some of the main hindrances to the development of this country. It is not like California; gold-bearing dirt is not so accessible, but seems everywhere to have been buried under a deep wash of non-paying dirt. Yet this country is destined to yield vast treasures to the persevering miners, and could the enormous cost of living be reduced, very few would have occasion to be dissatisfied. The past season has been attended with great difficulties to immigration. By the river the class of boats used were too large and were late in getting up, so that only two or three came to Benton, and freight was left hundreds of miles down the river. By way of the plains, the Indians have been daring and unceasing in their hostilities. Much freight is arriving here now from Oregon. Our city, which is located on Last Chance Creek, at the foot of the mountains, began its existence in January last, and now numbers a population of about 5,000. It is expected that a treaty will be made with the Blackfeet Indians this month, by which it is expected this vast and rich country will be ceded to the United States, whose citizens already occupy it.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Suits and Counter-Suits—Commercial, Educational, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1865.

We are a litigous set. All sorts of suits and counter-suits, growing out of the rebellion, slavery and the late election, are pending. Ex-Gov. MAGOFFIN's Secretary of State and son-in-law brings suit for $25,000 against the election judges who refused to let him vote. A Mr. J. T. BLAKELY, having bought up some 45 unpaid $300 bounty claims, issued by the city to recruits early last Spring, gets judgment against the city for some $13,500.

Numerous claims against the government for property taken or damaged, are passing through Gen. PALMER's office.

The estimated war losses of a single county in Tennessee, (Wilson,) in slaves, horses, cattle, houses, crops, fences, &c., amounts to $7,800,000.

A city railway has to pay $5,000 damages for "accidently" disabling a passenger's arm.

Among this city's imports and exports by river and rail for eight months ending Oct. 31, are

	Imports.	Exports.
Bacon, pounds	77,790	29,407
Cotton, bales	29,122	27,569
Corn, sacks	1,777,443	61,080
Corn, bushels	10,829,000	8,189,759
Flour, barrels	80,496	57,405
Hay, bales	50,681	14,790
Hogs, head	38,542	991
Hemp, bales	8,243	1,505
Oats, sacks	75,275	16,209
Oils, bbls	11,129	3,847
Shingles	3,267,500	2,327,700
Tobacco, hhds	36,777	34,027
Tobacco, boxes	8,647	30,857
Wheat, sacks	134,733	24,527
Whisky, bbls	16,212	13,868

Estimated consumption of coal here next year six to seven million bushels. Flour ranges from $7 50 to $12 wholesale. I am told the sales of a wholesale silk and straw goods house this year reached $250,000—50 per cent. over its sales any year before. Reported amount of saddlery and harness business here in a year $2,000,000—a business in the hands of thirteen firms, supporting 400 employes at $20 to $40 a week. Tobacco sales here for year ending 31st ult., $6,118,899.

The special joint freight tariff over Louisville and Nashville and connecting railroads is (in part:)

Louisville to	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
Nashville	$0 75	$0 65	$0 50
Chattanooga	1 50	1 25	1 10
Knoxville	2 06	1 67	1 40
Atlanta	2 50	2 05	1 85

Rents in Nashville have risen from three or four hundred dollars a year to as many thousands.

Drunkenness fearfully increasing here. During October, of 429 police cases, 259 arose from drunkenness. During year ending 31st ult., our work, poor and pest houses had 911 inmates; 11,414 days' labor performed by them; receipts of those institutions, $21,299; expenditures, $17,902.

An English and German Academy here, under the auspices of a German Educational Joint Stock Association, was started Sept. 1, and has already 8 teachers and 275 pupils.

A Fenian tells me of 16 "Circles" in the State having some 8,000 members, and three "regiments" forming.

PONTIAC.

Rev. Dr. Massey on the Condition of the Freedmen.

The small hall of the Cooper Institute was nearly filled with a select audience Friday evening, to listen to Rev. Dr. MASSEY, of London, on the condition of the freedmen of the South, as ascertained by him during his recent tour. Dr. MASSEY alluded to his former visit to America, when he brought the testimonial of the clergy of Great Britain, and expressed his gratification at the reception he then received, and said that he had given the English public his impressions of America during the war, in a volume entitled *An Anti-Slavery Mission to America.* In alluding to his recent tour through the South, among the freedmen, Dr. MASSEY wished it understood that he was representing no society, nor were his expenses paid by any association. He simply went through the South as an interested spectator, desirous of seeing the late slaves of the South in a state of freedom. He made some very interesting statements of the intellectual and physical progress of the freedmen. At Atlanta he had found the most wretched arrangements for the employment and protection of the freedmen. They were not allowed any facilities for building huts, or securing any of the comforts and necessaries of life. His tour, which was greatly aided by the different Generals who have the freedmen under their care, was the means of his gaining considerable and valuable information for use in England. While giving his impressions of the condition and qualifications of the freedmen, he said that in Kentucky, where slavery was nominally legal, he found that the blacks were not on an equality with the whites, for they (the blacks) were far above them in intellect and patriotism. He charged that while the colored people of Kentucky were taxed for the support of the schools and teachers, their children were not allowed to attend such schools, and he spoke in bitter terms of the conduct of the white population of Kentucky in this school matter. He referred to an address made by Gen. BRISBAN to the freedmen on the importance of the marriage relation, and said it had a great effect. Although giving so gloomy a picture of the condition of the freedmen, Dr. MASSEY thought that in a short time this state of affairs would be changed through the continued exertions of the different associations now in existence throughout the country for the aid and amelioration of the colored people of the South. Speaking of the work of Gen. HOWARD in the South, the reverend gentlemen gave his earnest testimony in the General's behalf, and narrated several interesting incidents of the tour of Gen. HOWARD and himself in and around Savannah, Ga. Throughout Georgia the freedmen maintained their own schools and teachers. Among other startling statements, Dr. MASSEY spoke of a young white United States officer paying his addresses to a slave girl, who had a slight tinge of color, and that while thus seated with the object of his love, the unfortunate man was seized, carried off and murdered by three young Southerners who wished to make the girl their joint mistress. The desire for knowledge was the distinguishing trait of the freedmen, they leaving their daily occupations and sacrificing every temporal cure and emolument in order to gain that knowledge they so earnestly craved. The colored teachers of the South were more religious in feeling than even the clergy of the different Southern States, and Dr. MASSEY said he considered it no longer necessary to raise the colored race up to the standard of the white, but that it would be more possible to raise the whites up to the intelligence of the blacks. He acknowledged that there was a class of freedmen who would not work and could not be persuaded to work; they were, however, right, for the wages were not sufficient to support life. On the other hand he gave instances of the better class of colored people making happy and comfortable homes for their families because they could settle down on farms. There were 40,000 freedmen settled on the Sea Islands making money. He considered the black man fully capable of providing abundantly for his family whenever a chance was offered him. They are providing for their clergymen, their schools and their teachers, as well as securing for themselves permanent homes. In several freedmen communities taxes were voluntarily levied and paid by the richer class to provide for the poor of those communities.

STEAMSHIP CATHERINE WHITING.

The Vessel Not Lost as Reported—A Perilous Voyage.

Among the numerous wrecks of vessels during the late gales on the Southern coast, it was announced a few days since that the steamer *Catherine Whiting*, commanded by Capt. MERRYMAN, and sent out by Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., for Galveston, was lost on a reef five miles south of Carysport. This proves to be a mistake, as will be seen by the following extracts from a letter written by one of the passengers to his family in this city. It is dated steamship *C. Whiting*, off the south coast of Florida, Oct. 30, 1865, and says:

"We left New-York on the 19th of this month, (October,) and everything looked bright. At 3 o'clock P. M. steamed down out as far as Sandy Hook, when a heavy gale sprang up; the Captain put back and anchored at the Quarantine grounds until the next morning, when we weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. All went well for three days, when the wind sprang up and increased in force until it amounted to the strongest gale that has been known on the American coast since 1846, a period of nineteen years. We were in it for thirty-six hours, with the engine out of order, the boiler leaking, no sail that we could set, and the ship rolling her gunwales under water, in the traugh of the sea, and in the night with no lights, and expecting every minute to be our last; but, thank God, we rode it out safely. On the second day of the gale all the splendid horses belonging to NIXON's Circus Company, bound for Galveston, were washed overboard and lost. Among the members of the circus company on board as passengers well known in this city, are Mme. Macarte, Charley De Vere, Bernard, Webb, Kennedy, the Miaco Brothers and others.

Now for our next incident: Running down the coast we saw a wreck with a signal of distress flying; steamed toward it and took off two Spaniards, all that were left out of seven men. One of the men had one of his legs broken and the other a rib. They had been in this condition for three days, with nothing to eat and only a demijohn of wine to drink.

Our next incident consisted in taking a brig in tow, (or what had been a brig, for her masts were blown clean out of her,) with eight men on board of her, who were on the point of abandoning her, for she was leaking badly, and had at the time we reached her about four feet of water in her hold with her pumps choked.

Next we ran on a reef, where we remained thirty-six hours, when we got off with the loss of two blades of the steamer's screw-wheel and part of her bottom.

And next we ran on a sandbank, about 45 miles from Key West, and lay there (in the sandbank) about six hours; got off, anchored until daylight, got up steam, moved away, and are moving now within sight of Key West, which we hope to reach in three or four hours."

It is presumed the steamer did reach Key West in due time, as the letter from which the above is copied bears the post-mark of Key West, Oct. 31.

The American Christian Union Association—Organized in April, 1863—Declaration of Principles and Plans.

The American Christian Union Association, having steadily advanced in the prosecution of its work, and feeling that the time had come when it was required to make a definite statement of its principles and aims, appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. DRS. E. S. PORTER and G. R. CROOKS, of the association, and JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Christian Unity Society, to draw up a declaration and plan of action.

The committee presented their report on Thursday last, Nov. 2, to a large number of clergymen of different denominations gathered in the Chancellor's room in the University of this city.

A frank, fraternal and harmonious discussion of the report was followed by its unanimous adoption. The meeting was represented by many of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, (both branches,) Episcopal, Congregational and Reformed Dutch Churches. Dr. FERRIS presided, and Rev. HENRY KIMBALL was chosen Secretary. Resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE were adopted. The meeting was one over which the spirit of Christian love evidently bore sway. The following is the

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PLANS.

Knowing it to be the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, the King and Head of the Church, that his people should be all one, in and through him; and believing that the Holy Ghost, by his Divine power, hath in these latter days wrought effectively upon the hearts of Christians, thus drawing them together as by a mystic bond, and unifying them in faith, hope, and charity: Therefore, moved by convictions of imperative duty, and encouraged by the events of Providence, we, the members and the friends of the American Christian Union Association, do set forth the following declaration:

1. That the unity of the Spirit creates the unity of the one Holy Catholic Church.

2. That the doctrines of the common salvation as set forth in what is called the Apostles and the Nicene Creeds, compose the broad basis with which all subsequent formularies of the Evangelical denominations of the Christian Church cohere.

3. The Church thus one in spirit, and agreeing upon the cardinal and eternal truths of revelation and redemption, ought to be and may be so unified in visible fellowship, as to give evidence to the world that it is one in spirit, faith and purpose.

4. Denominational organizations do not destroy spiritual oneness—any more than the several members of the human body destroy its integrity—so long as they are animated by the mind of Christ.

5. As the "Communion of Saints" is an article in the universal creed of the Church, and ought to be incorporated among its usages, we believe that wise, fraternal and expedient measures should be taken to bring into closer union all who now love and serve the same Lord, and confess themselves to be "brethren one of another."

These five propositions compose the fundamental principles on which this Christian Union Association has been organized. These furnish the warrant for its existence, and define the main object it will labor to attain. We believe its aim will be approved by those who know what the will of their Lord is respecting his people; and though obstacles to its realization must be expected, yet do we fervently thank God for help in our past efforts, and take courage from the righteousness of our cause to labor for large results in the future.

In further prosecuting its undertaking, it has, in our judgment, become necessary to define more exactly than has been done hitherto what is the main outline of the plan of operations to be observed. For the sake of clearness, this plan may be described first in its negative, and second in its positive characteristics.

First—negative. (*a.* The Christian Union Association does not intend to assail peculiarities of denominational doctrine, usage, or worship, nor to question the right of the several denominations to maintain their own forms of culture.

(*b.*) It does not intend to express its preference for one form of polity over another, nor for one mode of worship over another; nor to urge that there shall be but one type of custom or usage common to all branches of the Church Catholic.

(*c.*) It will not allow any denominational ascendency to define its aims, control its operations, or execute its plans of Christian usefulness. Its existence and influence are both conditioned upon its close adherence to the fundamental principles herein contained and in order set forth.

(*d.*) It is not the purpose of this Christian Union Association to organize a new sect, denomination or order, nor to aid any one denomination in finding fault with another.

The positive features of its plan are these:

(*a.*) To recognize the existing spiritual unity of the people of God as a grand and potential fact, to be set forth, proclaimed and enforced by all the arguments and sanctions of truth and charity.

(*b.*) On this vital fact as a ground-work, to promote, so far as possible, the spirit of brotherly confidence, of courtesy, and of toleration, among all who agree in essentials and differ only in non-essentials.

(*c.*) To diffuse this feeling of confidence and to exalt the idea of spiritual oneness, the association will aim to employ all the customary channels through which the Christian people of this and other lands may be addressed. These channels will include the pulpit, the platform, the press, and such affiliated organizations as may be established throughout these States in Union.

(*d.*) While this association cannot undertake to foretell whereunto its work, as above defined, may grow, nor to commit itself to possible results, still it frankly expresses a hope that the day is not distant when it will be found practicable to convene a body of representatives of various Christian denominations to discuss such plans as may be proposed, whether of federative or organic union among believers, and to adopt such measures in this regard as may seem best calculated to strengthen the common defences of Zion, to promote peace and good-will, and to further the gospel throughout the world.

The members and friends of the Christian Union Association adopting this declaration claim for themselves no wisdom other than the word of the gospel has made common to all. Sorrowing as they do over real or seeming divisions which now impair the strength of the Church, they have undertaken, in no spirit of self-confidence, and from no motive of partizanship, to realize, so far as the infirmities of our partially sanctified nature will permit, the unrepealed declaration: "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren."

Perils environ the Church. Romanism, hostile everywhere to God and man, is putting forth all its powers to add our country to its many spoils. Infidelity, raging at the cross, is raging still, and uses every device to deceive, if it were possible, the very elect. Materialism flaunts its splendors before the eyes of the people, and by its sensuous enchantments draws them into practical atheism. And the Church, divided, confused, and disarranged, employs too often against itself the sacred weapons whereby it is charged to overcome the enemies of truth. Whether the people of God slumber, or engage in envious disputation, their foemen are busy in sowing tares which, springing up, choke the world, so that the word itself becomes partially unfruitful.

Believing that these things ought not so to be, and that there is a sovereign power in the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ to draw together in one those who are saved by his blood and sanctified by his Spirit, we commit our undertaking to the disposal of him who, among his last words on earth, prayed the Father in behalf of his people, "that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

These are the principles and the design of this Association. They are fraternally commended to brethren of every name and of every section of our country. If they are right and wholesome, we beg they may be adopted, and that measures be taken to cooperate with us in our efforts to heal divisions, allay strifes, combine energies and sanctify means, for the glory of our Lord in the salvation of sinners.

ELBERT S. PORTER, G. R. CROOKS, of the Association.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Secretary of the Christian Unity Society.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Internal Revenue Decision—Right to Bond.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. 300 Barrels of Whisky.—This was an application on the part of the claimant of the property seized to have the same delivered to him upon giving security in the amount of the value thereof. The motion is founded upon a petition showing that the property was proceeded against for a violation of the Internal Revenue Act, passed June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865; that upon filing the information process was issued against the property, and the same was seized by the marshal and taken into his custody without objection on the part of the Collector of Internal Revenue, and is now in the custody of the Marshal under the process in this cause, and that no opportunity exists to try the cause the present term.

BENEDICT, J.—The act to provide internal revenue nowhere in express terms confers upon any court the power to deliver to the claimant on bail, pending the proceedings, the property claimed to be forfeited to the United States under its provisions. Nor do I find that by express provision or by implication the power is withheld. It is true that the proviso to section 48 seems to contemplate in certain specified cases the giving of a bond to the assessor to be by him filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but it does not appear that in such cases even the order of the court can be dispensed with. What construction should be given to section 48 it is not necessary, however, to decide here, inasmuch as in the case before the court the privilege is not asked upon the ground that the property is perishable or otherwise, within the proviso of that section. But although the act does not by express term confer the power here sought to be invoked, it is apparent that the intention of the act was that proceedings under it should conform in this respect to the methods heretofore pursued in cases of seizure under previous revenue laws. Thus section 48 provides that the proceedings to enforce forfeiture under the act shall be "in the nature *of proceedings in rem*," while section 50 provides that the act of March 2, 1833, entitled "an act to provide for the collection of duties and imports," shall extend to all cases arising under the laws for the collection of internal revenues. Now, section 2 of the act of 1833, expressly provides that all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be irrepleviable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law and *subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.*

These provisions, taken together, seem to me to warrant the conclusion that if the courts of the United States have, in cases of seizure upon land, under the import acts, the power independent of any statute, to discharge upon bail property in custody, the power exists in a case like the present. No reason is seen why this power should not, in a proper case, be exercised as well in cases of seizure under the internal revenue act as in cases of seizure under the import act.

Now the power of releasing property upon bail pending the proceedings has been in constant exercise in most if not all cases of seizure under the import acts, and been deemed to be one of the inherent powers of the court over property in its custody. Indeed it would seem to be a power necessary to the proper exercise of the jurisdiction of the court in most cases, *in rem*, for in such cases the proceedings might sometimes prove futile, and the decree, when made, a barren one, without the exercise of such a power. So in cases of property seized upon the waters for a violation of the revenue laws, the order to deliver on bail has been an order almost of course, and this too without any statute conferring the power, but by mere rule of court. This practice, in such cases, has been adjudged upon appeal to be warranted by law, and judgment given upon bonds so taken. (The Alligator, 1 Gal 145. Story, J.)

Nor has the exercise of this power been confined to seizures upon the waters. The case of the United States *vs.* Woolen Cloth (1 Paine, 435) was a case of a seizure upon land. Thompson, J., there held that a bond taken in the District Court upon request of the claimant to obtain an order for the discharge of the property pending the proceedings, was valid, and the point being taken that no statute authorized the taking of the bond, the court so held, but declared the power to be one of the inherent powers of the court, to be exercised in its discretion, independent of any statute.

The practice which has grown up under these decisions has proved, I think, a beneficial one, not only to claimants, but to the government. Any other practice would be likely to entail upon the government large expenses for the storage, custody and care of all property seized as forfeited. Property held during long periods to await the result of litigation, is necessarily subject to great risk of loss by fire, by thieves, &c. This very case may be taken as an illustration. These three hundred casks of whisky of a certain proof, now worth $23,449, are on storage, and if not bonded, must remain in custody until the final termination of the action. Can any one doubt that the risk of its turning out at the end of the litigation less in quantities, proof and value, is greater than the risk of the solvency of competent sureties, carefully selected and sworn?

It seems to me, therefore, that the power in question is one conducive to justice, and must be considered as resting both on principle and authority.

I have given this question more careful attention because it was suggested, on the part of the government, that a different opinion has been expressed in another district. I do not learn, however, that any case like the present has been passed on. Here the property is in the actual custody of the Marshal, and the District-Attorney does not oppose the application. In such a case, no court, to my knowledge, has denied its power to discharge on bail; while it is believed that the power has been exercised in many districts in cases under the internal revenue, and that without question.

It may, perhaps, be proper to add that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue denied an application made to him for the discharge of this whisky on bail as perishable, as appeared by his letter made part of the motion paper, and added:

"The court, however, in which proceedings for forfeiture are now proceeding, has jurisdiction of the matter, and can order a release, if, in its judgment, such release is proper." The motion for the release of the property is therefore granted, and an order to that effect will be entered, upon filing in court a bond in the value thereof, as fixed by appraisers appointed by the court. The bond to be in a form approved by the District-Attorney, and executed by two sureties to be approved by the District-Attorney and Clerk.

The importance of having the practice in this class of cases uniform throughout this circuit, has led me to submit this opinion to the presiding justice of the circuit, and he concurs with me in the view I have taken of the law.

For the United States, Mr. Silliman. For the claimants, Messrs. Cooper & Roe.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CONFESSED THEIR GUILT.

George Broderick and Wm. Brown, both young men, were charged with grand larceny in stealing a tub full of clothes just in from the wash, the property of Margaret Diedrick, No. 34 Rose-street. The evidence of guilt rested on confessions entirely. Mrs. Diedrick lost her clothing, and the policeman recovered the property for her. Officer Valk arrested the accused for disorderly conduct; Brown imagined that it was for the theft and immediately confessed to stealing Mrs. Diedrick's clothing, and said that as he and Broderick were going through Rose-street they saw the clothes and were tempted to take them, and he then told the officer where to go and get them. When arraigned Brown pleaded guilty; Broderick pleaded not guilty. The case seemed to be a surprise all round. Broderick had friends and counsel and stoutly asserted his innocence. When the case was sent to the General Sessions for trial, it was agreed, so counsel said, that the papers were to be sent back to give bail. Instead of that they were sent to the sessions and the prisoners were tried and convicted in the absence of counsel. The accused were remanded till Tuesday.

SHOPLIFTERS ON TRIAL.

Jessie Boutelle, Mary A. Williams and Rebecca Gordon were charged with the larceny of dry goods from the store of Mr. Barnum Coe, No. 866 Broadway. Patrick Cloonan, the complainant, said he was a clerk in the store. He testifies to the three prisoners coming in together, looking at goods together, conversing together, and each consulting with the other as to the quality and price of the articles. After being in the store a short time they separated, and each went to a different department to look at goods for herself. The prisoner, Boutelle, did not take a seat in the store, but the other two did, at a considerable distance apart, and Boutelle went backward and forward from the one to the other. The woman Williams was caught stealing a dress of delaine pattern—at least it was missed, and when charged with the larceny she said she did not know anything about it, but when ordered to stand up, the delaine fell mysteriously at her feet, from under her clothes. The woman Gordon was caught by another clerk having concealed under her arm a roll of flannel. When observed, she tried to let it fall, so that it would lead the salesman to suppose she had only been looking at the goods. But it so happened she was not at the flannel department, and seeing her mistake, she dropped it. The prisoner, Boutelle, proved good character by her husband's employer, and nothing being found on her she was acquitted. The other two were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. As soon as sentence was pronounced the prisoners charged their associate, Boutelle, with being the most noted thief in the city; they claimed that she had led them into crime, and when they got out of prison they would become revenged on her. The prisoners were hurried out of court before they were permitted to make the developments which they would lead one to believe would astonish the community.

HOW SARAH FAGAN STOLE.

The prisoner, Sarah Fagan, a very matronly-looking woman, was charged with the larceny of a two-dollar turkey from the stand of Wm. J. Lewis, in Washington Market. Mrs. Fagan was marketing, and stopped at the stand of complainant, who showed her a turkey for which he wanted $2. It was too high, she said; and another was priced and bought at $1 50, for which a $2 bill was tendered. Mr. Lewis could not change the bill, and he went to another stand to get the necessary stamps, when she lifted the lid of her basket and put the two-dollar turkey in it. In a twinkling a woman came up and took the basket from the prisoner and walked off with it and the turkey. When charged with the larceny she said she knew nothing about it; she had given her basket to her servant to take home. The evidence was positive, and on being found guilty she was remanded till Tuesday to produce her sister, who, she said when arrested, was her servant.

HOW HE TRIED TO AVOID THE STATE PRISON.

There were two William Wilsons, thieves, in the City Prison, on Saturday, and both were in for similar offences—at least so they said—stealing coats. Wm. Wilson number one stole a coat and some other articles that amounted to a grand larceny; Wm. Wilson number two stole three coats, but it was only petty larceny. Number one was brought out, and as soon as he was placed at the bar he pleaded guilty. The complainant did not understand the matter, and he thought he was exercising an act of charity in preventing an innocent person from going to prison, so he stepped up and said, "that is not my man." Prisoner was asked what he had stolen, when he said a coat. He was remanded, and Wilson number two was brought up, who also pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. The man who pretended to be Wilson No. 1, no doubt was in for a serious offence, and it was argreed between the two thieves that No. 1 should assume the name of Wilson, go to the Island, and in a day or two obtain his discharge on a writ of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus;* and the genuine Wilson, as soon as that was done, would effect his release by the same means; Wilson No. 2 could not be tried after the conviction of No. 1. The prompt response of the complainant—"that is not my man," frustrated this contemplated scheme to escape justice.

OTHER ITEMS.

Henry Boehen was in a lager-bier saloon drinking, and thoughtlessly left his pocket-book, with $15, on the table. He charged Anton Schwarlskoff with having taken it because his wife said she saw a pocket-book like her husband's in the hands of accused. Acquitted....Mary Hagen, an elderly woman, was charged with the larceny of a barrel of potatoes. Witness swore he saw her roll the barrell out of the store on to the sidewalk. Whether she meant to carry it from Twelfth to Thirteenth street, where she lived, he could not say. All that Mary said was, if she had meant to steal, "'twouldn't a' been a barrel of potatoes." She was sent to the City Prison for ten days. ....Henry Hearns lifted a coat from a peg in the second-hand store No. 225 Canal-street, looked at it, tried it on, and then walked out as if he had paid for it. His defence was that he only went outside to see if it was not moth-eaten. Penitentiary, three months.....Henry Braddon, a youth charged with embezzling sums of money, at various times, to a large amount, escaped justice through a defective complaint, which failed to set forth a specified sum on a particular day. The prisoner was discharged....Margaret G. Carroll was caught stealing a piece of flannel from the store of Meyer Dagen. Complainant saw the goods taken, and walking from behind the counter to where she sat, he lifted up her skirt and took the goods from her. Remanded....Cornelius Sullivan, charged with stealing a package of coffee valued at $5 from an express-wagon, obtained his discharge through a defective complaint. It did not set forth any ownership to the coffee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11, 1865

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	105¼	400	Erie Railroad	92¼
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	100	100	do.........b30	92½
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	99¾	200	do.........s10	92¼
500	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C.	91½	200	do	92⅜
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	100½	700	do	92½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr.Cer.		100	do	92¾
	New Issue	97½	500	do	92⅝
10,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		500	do.........s10	92⅛
	First Series	97¼	50	Erie R. Pref.	84
10,000	do...Sec. Ser.	96⅝	5	N. H. & Hart. R.	165
46,000	do	96½	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	150
13,000	do. Third Ser.	96⅝	200	Reading R.	114⅞
6,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty		70	do	114½
	ty Loan	99¾	100	do	114¾
2,000	Mo.6s, Pacific R.		200	do......2d call	115
	Issue	78	200	do.........s10	114¾
1,000	Cal. 7s	116	100	Mich. Cen. R	113
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	28⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	75
30,000	do	28½	1000	do	75½
10,000	do.........b10	28½	100	do.........b10	75¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	100	do	75⅝
2,000	Erie 1st M.	100	100	do.........s30	75
2,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	112	200	do......2d call	74¾
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	76	100	Ill. Cen. R	134½
4,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	96	200	do	134¼
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	93	100	do	134
100	Quick. Min. Co	47¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts	94½
100	do	47¾	200	do	94½
200	Canton Co	44¼	400	do	94⅝
1600	do	44	400	do......2d call	94½
100	do.........b10	44	200	Chic. & N. W	33¼
300	do......2d call	44¾	500	do	33
200	do.........b30	44⅜	500	do.........b30	33⅜
500	do	44½	200	do......2d call	33⅛
65	Del. & Hud. Canal	146	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr	65⅛
115	West. U. Teleg'h	55½	800	do	65½
100	Mariposa M. Co	11½	400	do......2d call	65⅜
300	do......2d call	11¼	900	Chi. & R. I.	105⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co. Pr	16	200	do	105¼
200	N. Y. Guano	13	900	do	105
300	Lehigh & S. Coal	8¾	500	do.........b10	105
30	N. Y. Cen. R.	97	400	do......2d call	104⅞
500	do	96¼	100	A. & T. H. R	43
200	do	96⅛	200	do	43¼
100	do.........c	96⅜	100	do.........c	43½
400	P., F. W. & C.	103	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr..b30	74
100	do	102⅞			

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer...s3	28½	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅛
20,000	do	28½	200	do.........c	93½
200	N. Y. Cen	96	200	do.........c	93¼
100	do.........s3	96	200	do.........b3	93⅝
1000	Erie Railroad....c	92	1600	do	93¼
800	do	92	800	do	93
300	do	91⅞	400	do.........b3	93½
100	do.........b4	92	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	102
200	do.........s3	92	100	Chic. & R. I.	106
100	Hud. R. R	106½	100	do	105¾
100	do.........c	106⅜	100	do.........c	105½
200	Reading R	115⅛	200	Chic. & N. W	31⅞
400	do	115	300	do.........c	32⅜
1100	Mich. S. & N. I. R..c	74	100	do	32¾
100	do.........c	74⅛	100	do	32⅞
200	do	74¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	65
200	do.........c	74¼	200	do.........c	64¾
400	do.........s3	74¼	1000	do.........b3	65
600	do	74⅝	200	do.........c	64⅞
600	do	74½	700	do.........c	65
200	do.........c	74⅜	100	do.........s3	65
100	do	74⅜	100	Canton Co......s3	44⅞
100	P., F. W. & C......c	102⅜	100	do	44½
200	do.........s3	102⅞	100	do.........s3	45⅝
100	do.........c	102½	100	Quick. Min. Co	48
200	T. H. & Alt. R	43	100	do.........s3	48
200	Tol., Wab. & W..s3	50	300	Schuylkill Coal	5¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer	28½	500	Cleve. & Pitts	94⅝
200	N. Y. Central....s10	96¼	200	do.........c	94⅝
100	do	96⅝	200	do.........b5	94¾
200	do	96½	500	do.........c	94½
200	do.........b3	96⅝	500	do	94½
400	Erie Railway.....c	92⅝	500	do.........b3	94½
1600	do	92¾	700	do.........c	94⅜
600	do	92⅝	200	do.........c	93¼
300	do.........c	92¾	200	do.........s3	94¼
400	do.........c	92⅞	300	do.........b3	94⅜
300	do	92⅞	500	do.........b3	94⅛
4000	do.........b3	93	500	do.........c	94
3000	do	93	2200	do	94
300	Hud. Riv. R	108	200	do	94¼
100	do.........s3	108	200	Chic. & R. I......s3	105¼
200	Reading R......b3	115	200	do.........b10	105⅝
200	do	114⅞	100	do.........b10	105¾
200	do	115	300	P., Ft. W. & C	103¼
700	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	75	100	do	103
200	do	75⅛	100	do.........s3	102¾
600	do.........b3	75¼	100	McG. & W. R.	26½
1100	do	75¼	100	do	26¾
200	Chi. & N. W.	33¼	100	do	27
200	do	33⅛	100	Canton Co.........c	44½
200	do.........s3	33½	100	do	44¾
100	Chi. & N. W.Pr	65⅝	300	do	45
100	do.........b3	65¼	200	Quick. Min. Co	47½
800	do	65¼	500	Schuylkill Coal.	5¾
100	do.........s3	65½	300	Lehigh & Susqu'h.	8¾
100	T. H. & Alt.	43½			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 7-30s	96⅛	900	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer....s3	28⅜	400	do	93½
20,000	do	28½	400	do.........b3	93½
100	New-York Cen...s3	96	100	do.........s3	93⅝
800	Erie Railroad	92½	200	do	93¼
100	do.........s5	92½	2900	do	93
500	do.........s3	92½	1200	do	92⅞
800	do.........s3	92⅜	600	Chic. & R. I.	105⅜
1200	do	92⅜	400	do.........s3	105¾
500	do.........s15	92	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	65¼
100	Hudson R. R	107½	300	do.........s3	65½
100	do.........b3	107⅛	100	do.........b3	65⅜
500	Reading R	114⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C	103
500	M. So. & N. I	74¾	200	do	102⅞
100	do	74⅞	600	Canton Co	45½
200	do.........b3	74⅝	100	Schuylkill Coal...s3	6
500	do.........b10	75			

SATURDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The price of Gold again ruled steady, to-day, at 146½@146⅝ ℘ cent. at one time, 146⅜@⅝ ℘ cent. After the sailing of the steamers Exchange was offered on London at 108¾@108⅞ ℘ cent. standard names, and 108½@108⅝ for Southern Bank bills with New-York indorsement. The export of Gold by the day's steamers, $130,000, making for the whole week $196,400. The Customs receipts of the week into the Treasury Office are $2,463,112, and the Gold Interest payments out of the Office $1,000,300. The receipts of Cotton 28,016 bales.

The market for Money was easier than on Friday to borrowers on demand, the lenders being quite ready, as usual on Saturday, to make two days' interest even if they should have occasion to recall their balances on Monday. The rate is full 7 ℘ cent. at which the leading Stock firms in the street are readily supplied, and some few of them were lenders themselves to-day. Various rumors for effect, on the Stock Exchange, are indulged as to what the Treasury would do or be compelled to do with the 5 ℘ cent. legal Tenders falling due, in course, on the 1st December, and a peremptory Loan in an open market spoken of as likely to make a pressure for Money. The facts are directly the contrary. 1. There is only a remnant of about $18,000,000 of the $150,000,000 coupon 5 ℘ cent. legal Tenders of 1863, now outstanding. 2. The accumulated interest on the Notes since the 1st June coupon was paid is 2½ ℘ cent. This interest can, and probably will, be paid and payment stamped on the face of the Notes, on the 1st December, and the same rate of interest be allowed to run while the Notes are withheld from presentation for payment. 3. Or, if the holders prefer, they can send the Notes into the Government at Washington for payment of principal and the 2½ ℘ cent. interest, and receive their money by draft on the New-York Treasury Office. 4. Or the Government can substitute for the 5 ℘ cent. Notes, the Compound Interest Notes, as provided for such cases in the Loan Act of June, 1864. 5. Or the holders of these Notes can receive the interest and deposit the principal in the New-York Office and receive therefor 6 ℘ cent. Certificates, redeemable after 30 days on 10 days' notice. 6. And finally, in no contingency, is a new Loan, in the sense rumored on the street, contemplated, much less necessary to meet these Notes. We deem it more than probable that as a matter of choice the large holders (chiefly the Banks, which treat them as part of their Legal Tender reserve of 25 ℘ cent.) will take the 2½ ℘ cent. interest, leave the payment stamped, and circulate, or hold, at their convenience, the Notes in their present form. There is another 5 per cent. Legal-Tender issue of 1864, outstanding for about $12,000,000 or $13,000,000, not due until March and April, 1866, which added to the above, accounts for the whole rumor of a new thirty million Loan!

At the Stock Exchange the Government list continued weak, while the Railways were in partially better demand. The contests between *Bull* and *Bear* on Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern and Erie are the chief points of the Street, and occasion much discussion on both sides. The *short* sellers of Michigan Southern are most industrious in circulating *their* version of the condition; amount of available Stock, and "remote" prospects for the next dividend of the Road.

The Open Board of Brokers have resolved to renew Saturday afternoon sessions. And at 4 o'clock the following quotations, on the close of the session, were reported. The Railways left off dull:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91¾	91¼	Northwest	33⅝	32⅞
U. S. 5-20s	101¾	100⅞	N. West Pref	66	65
U. S. 7-30s	97	96¾	Rock Island	106¼	105⅜
N. Y. Central	96⅜	96	Fort Wayne	103⅜	102⅞
Erie	92⅝	92¼	Cumb'land Coal	43	42¾
Hudson	106	107¼	Quicksilver	48	47½
Reading	115¼	114⅞	Mariposa	11	11¼
Mich. Southern	75⅜	75	Canton	44⅞	45
Illinois Central	135½	134¼	Ohio Certificates	29	28⅛
Pittsburgh	95	93	American Gold	146⅛	146⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	110
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	118
Mechanics'	112	People's	110
America	130	Shoe and Leather	101
City	170	Corn Exchange	110
Tradesmen's	127	St. Nicholas	98
National	105	Commonwealth	100
Leather Manufact's	175	Importers' & Traders'	93
Commerce	108	N.Y.National Exc.Bk	121
Mechanics' B'k Ass	100	Central National	103
American Exchange	111	Fourth National	94
Bank of the Republic	109	Mechanics'	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Lack. & West'n bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & Wab 1st M	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	91
Erie 1st mort., x-d 1868	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	76
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	84	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100½
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	95¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F.'85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Harlem 3ds, '68	94	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	46
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	110	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	96
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	112	Chi. & Alton Inc	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st m	80
Alton & T. H. 1st. M	91	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	66
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Marietta & C. 1st M	55
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	90	Chicago & Mil. 1st mort	85½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	95
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1865. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, for the election of trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st of November, inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1865. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st., inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM CO., No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1865. THE DIRECTORS OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books will be closed from 10th to 16th inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 215 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1865. A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the company will be held at their office TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. JOSEPH GRAYDON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Independent Oil Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November next, when the policy of reducing the capital stock will be considered. CHAS. SEYMOUR, Secretary. NEW-YORK, 4th November, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1865. THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5 per cent.,) free of government tax, payable on and after 10th inst. By order. G. W. DENT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED By Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Assets, $1,571,650 75.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE from government tax. THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK. corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, allows 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free from U. S. Tax. Assets, Nov. 1, 1865, $1,073,076 67.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FACTORY AND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Situated on the northeast corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh. The lot is 75 feet on 1st-st. and 120 feet on South 3d-st., between and convenient to the Grand, Houston and South 7th Ferries. The building is five stories, with first-rate hoistway apparatus, outside platform, &c.; substantially built of brick, 75 feet front and 30 feet deep, and well lighted. A large wooden dwelling is on the rear. Will be sold on accommodating terms, with good title. Price of the whole $17,000. Apply to WM. MORGAN, South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, or to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE FACTOry, situated in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., within 16 miles of New-York City Hall. The main building is 384 feet long and 40 feet wide; blacksmith shop and boiler room, 300 feet long, beside other buildings; new steam-engine of 225 horse-power, 4 steam boilers, 3 pumps, steam heating apparatus, gas-fitting complete, and main shafting and pulleys; also, 9 large brick dwelling-houses, together with a water grant from the State, extending nearly 500 feet into the Hudson River; the main building is one of the lightest and pleasantest shops in the whole country. For full particulars and maps of the property, apply to FREDERIC A. COE, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, or T. B. STOUT, Treasurer, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 3½ miles above the City of Hudson, a fine new house, built by the owner for his own use, (since deceased;) ten rooms, hard finish, and excellent cellar, with 62½ acres of good land, all under cultivation, except 14 acres of woodland. There is a fine spring of water, which is never dry; an excellent orchard, with choice varieties of grafted fruit, cherry trees, &c. The house commands a beautiful view of the Hudson, and is situated directly opposite the new City of Richmond, where all the Albany steamers will stop after this season. A fine inland view, with beautiful drives in the surrounding country. Neighborhood first-class, and location very healthy, only 2½ miles from the celebrated Columbia Spring. Apply to WM. B. McSHERREY, from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 54 East 12th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—UPON SATISFACTORY TERMS or cash, that valuable tract of land on Broadway, extending to the North River, between 93d and 96th sts., in the City of New-York, being the country seat of the late Dr. Mott, comprising about 19 acres of land, besides the water grant in front of the premises; the improvements are six good dwelling-houses, with usual outhouses, greenhouse, brick store, coal-yard and dock. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to Mrs. L. D. MOTT, Executrix, No. 1 Gramercy-park, or to Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, No. 208 East 10th-st., or to HENRY A. MOTT, Attorney-at-Law, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED until first of April next, the homestead residence of the late Aaron Peck, East Orange, N. J.; location very healthy, and very convenient to railroads, both horse and steam; house contains thirteen rooms and modern conveniences, with attractive surroundings; attached to the premises are commodious outbuildings, carriage-house, stables, etc., etc. For particulars, apply to T. C. HOUGHTON, opposite, or to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS, THE VALuable property on southwest corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to Mercer-st.

The undersigned offer at private sale the valuable property situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to Mercer-st., being 25 feet in width on Broadway and Mercer-st., by 200 feet on Bleecker-st. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME house, containing ten rooms; barn, and lot 170 feet front by 206 feet depth; beautiful location; garden well stocked with fruit trees; one hour by Morris and Essex Railroad from New-York, ten minutes' walk from depot and five minutes' from school and church. For other particulars inquire of RUDOLPH BRUETT, Bloomfield, N. J.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Only one hour from New-York. A first-class establishment on Orange Mountain, containing 22 acres of land, $40,000. A picturesque house and 10 acres at $25,000. A cottage and 4 acres in Llewellyn Park; price $12,000; and a cottage at $6,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing; lot forms an L; size 28x100; half lot 40x20, with lease of the adjoining half lot; also steam engine, boiler, shafting and an Otis hoist; it is well situated for a manufactory, being near Canal-st. and Broadway. Apply to H. F. WHITE, Architect, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WITH POSSESsion, a new two-and-a-half-story and wing cottage, well built, filled in, &c., contains nine rooms, with eight lots, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Apply on premises, Jefferson-st., between Patchen and Ralph avs. Price $5,600.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE SITES FOR sale on the handsomest streets in Orange; first-class neighborhood, on high ground, with fine views, only a few minutes from depot. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., three-story brick, with two-story dining-room and kitchen extension, nearly new and in good order; 11 finished rooms with water and gas; location central; size lot, 26½ feet front by 130 feet deep. For terms apply or address C. NICHOLS, on premises, 297 Washington-st., Newark.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A TWO-STORY cottage, 22 by 28; lot 50 by 280; within three minutes' walk of the depot. Price $4,500; or will exchange in part for nice road horse, with buggy and harness complete. Apply personally or by letter, to WALTER E. SMITH, North Orange, N. J.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.—I have an estate in Canada, a short distance from Buffalo, that is leased for ten years, and paying $2,000 rent in gold annually; will trade the same for improved city property or merchandise. Apply at once to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his house and furniture for sale, No. 12 West 27th-st., one door from Broadway; house 13 feet by 60; lot 98. Apply at No. 41 Exchange-place. L. T. HOYT.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY PARK, 20TH-ST., a first-class stone front house, 30 feet wide, with rear building, and rear lot 33 feet wide. This is an elegant residence, in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 x half the block; furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, with or without furniture, No. 121 West 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; a very desirable location; possession Dec. 1. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN 12TH, 22D, 33D, 45TH, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d-sts., N. Y.; Second-place, Ryerson, Baltic, Hart, Stimer-sts. and Marcy-av., Brooklyn. FREEMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE houses for sale, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars and plans call on A. O. VAN LENNESS, No. 52 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN TO RENT—In new houses, Nos. 14 to 20 Portland-av., near Flushing-av. Rent for floors, $10 to $16 monthly. Apply at houses, to agent, from 12 to 2.

TO LET.—THE THOROUGHLY AND RATHER elegantly furnished house, No. ten West 28th-st., four doors west of 5th-av., is to let for a year. It may be seen at any time. Apply as above.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Two six-story, brown-stone stores, on Nassau-st., near Fulton. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE ON Gramercy Park, until May 1. Address J. B., Box No. 130, *Times* office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR A gentleman and wife, in a private family, three minutes' walk from the landing. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 52 and 54, Murray-st.

AT NO. 120 EAST 17TH-ST., STUYVESANT-square, one parlor floor, elegantly furnished parlors and bedrooms en suite, with or without board; also hall bedrooms. Terms reasonable to a desirable tenant.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FURnished room, with board on Sundays, in a respectable private family. Address L. A., Station D.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—ON MONDAY NIGHT, THE 6TH inst., from his late residence, No. 425 West 22d-st., JOHN E. GILLER, a young man, 26 years of age, light complexion, smooth face, Roman nose, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, slim built; had on black cloth sack coat, black (with white dots) double-breasted vest, blue pants and plaid scarf, new-style soft hat. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded by his parents, at their above-mentioned residence; or at No. 204 Bleecker-st.

OF IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE, JAMAICA, L. I.—Communications about W. COLE, builder, who left England in January last, are earnestly requested by H. A. SWIFT, now staying at Mr. Gosling's, Newtown, L. I. He is supposed to be in the vicinity of Jamaica, L. I., and any person giving information that will lead to the finding of him will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

MR. RUTHERFORD, LATE OF AUSTRALIA, and supposed to be now in Canada, can hear of GEORGE BRIDGER, of Nottingham, at No. 20 West 4th-st., New-York. Canada papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNACES, RANGES.

BROWN'S WATER FURNACES, CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES, HARRISON'S IMPROVED RANGES, manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal-st., New-York. Call and examine, or send for full description.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS desirous of making arrangements with parties of means, to form an association for the improvement of real estate in Columbia, S. C., or with parties that will furnish the means to improve valuable property in that place for a hotel and stores. J. C. JANNEY, at Williams, Taylor & Co., No. 147 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED TO BOARD ON REAsonable terms, in Westchester County. Apply to N. H. LUND, No. 19 State-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE HARNESS, MADE BY Gibson, suitable for a light rockaway or light wagon. Apply at No. 59 West 42d-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN OF SMALL CAPITAL IS prepared, should he discover that irresistible rib, which he is entitled to, a valuable one (not financially) required; frauds need not bother themselves with necessary information. Address U. C., care of Mr. A. Milles, No. 37 Pitt-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
AND GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PUR LINEN.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

ADOLF KUSTER,
NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
Will offer to-morrow and for the next week 100 pieces of handsome plain and plaid Worsted Dress Goods at 31c., 34c. and 37c. per yard; 150 pieces rich English and German plaid and striped Dress Goods at 44c., 50c. and 56c.; Paramattas and Alpacas in all colors, at 50c.; French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Poplins, Bombazines, etc., all of which will be found from 12½c. to 25c. below the market prices.

A large invoice of Woolen and Broche square and double Shawls, manufactured expressly for city trade, very cheap. Cloaks and Cloakings of all kinds.
GREAT DECLINE
in Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tucks, etc.; also in Canton Flannels, White and Colored Flannels, Blankets, etc., from 10c. to 15c. cheaper than last week.

A lot of white Marseilles Quilts very cheap.

Time and money saved by all who buy their dry goods this week at ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av.

LAKE & McCREERY
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE
AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH
AND OPERA CLOAKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.
DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THEY ADVANCE AGAIN.
MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS,
REDUCED FROM 10c. TO 15c. PER YARD.
HEAVY, YARD-WIDE, UNBLEACHED. 31c.
WIDE, FINE AND HEAVY BLEACHED, 35c.
FLANNELS, FLANNELS, FLANNELS.
FINE COTTON AND WOOL 40c., WORTH 50c.
FINE AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL 44c., WORTH 56c.
HEAVY GRAY TWILLED 44c., WORTH 56c.
VERY HEAVY RED AND GRAY, 45c., 50c., 56c.
PLAIN, RED AND GRAY, 44c., 50c., 56c., 62½c.
CANTON FLANNELS AT 44c., WORTH 50c.
CANTON FLANNELS AT 50c., WORTH 62½c.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS VERY CHEAP.
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS FROM AUCTION.
CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS AND OVERCOATS.
ALL-WOOL $2 50, WORTH $3 50.
ALL-WOOL $3, WORTH $4.
ALL-WOOL $3 50, WORTH $4 50.
THESE CLOTHS ARE VERY CHEAP.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
AT $5 A PAIR, WORTH $6.
AT $7 50 A PAIR, WORTH $9.
AT $9 A PAIR, WORTH $12.
AT $10 A PAIR, WORTH $13.
THESE BLANKETS ARE CHEAPER
THAN ANY WE HAVE YET OFFERED.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
GOOD QUALITY, AT $2 50, WORTH $3 50.
VERY HEAVY, AT $3, WORTH $4.
FINE AND HEAVY, AT $3 50, WORTH $4 50.
THE BEST, AT $4, WORTH $5 50.
BLACK ALPACAS. 37½c., 44c., 50c., 62½c., 75c.
FORMER PRICE, 45c., 55c., 65c., 75c., 90c.
FRENCH PLAIDS, 31½c., 37½c., 44c., 50c., 62½c.
FORMER PRICE, 37½c., 45c., 56c., 65c., 75c.
ENGLISH MERINOS, 50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c.
FORMER PRICE, 65c., 80c., 95c., $1 12½.
DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR PRICES.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEAR 22D-ST.

KID GLOVES REDUCED
TO ONE DOLLAR.
Beautiful colors and quality,
AT ELGER'S.

DOG SKIN AND CALF GLOVES,
In black and colors for ladies and misses,
AT ELGER'S.

SCARLET AND WHITE CLOTH GLOVES
For ladies and misses,
AT ELGER'S.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES
In the city
AT ELGER'S.

WATERFALL BREAKFAST CAPS,
New styles,
AT ELGER'S.

WHALEBONE CORSETS REDUCED
To $1 25
AT ELGER'S.

RIBBON VELVETS, ALL COLORS,
New style dress trimmings, worsted ball fringe all colors, goat hair fringes and tassels,
AT ELGER'S.

WIDE BLACK LACE FOR VAILS
AT ELGER'S.

BELT BUCKLES FROM 50c.,
100 different styles,
AT ELGER'S.

EMPRESS
KID GLOVES, $1,
AT ELGER'S.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HOISERY
AT ELGER'S.

W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

VALENTINE & CO.
No. 12 FOURTH-AVENUE,
ARE RECEIVING DAILY, NEW LOTS LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CRASHES,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, CAMBRICS, SILICIAS,
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES, TIDIES,
SWISS AND JACONET MUSLINS, TARLETANS,
BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, TOILET COVERS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, ALL KINDS AND STYLES.
LADIES' AND GENT'S MADE-UP UNDERWEAR,
UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND COLLARS,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS AND ROBES,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
LINEN SETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
GUIPURE AND VALENCIENNES LACES, CORSETS, BAREGES,
FANS, HAIR NETS, PERFUMERY, DRESS-BRAIDS,
BUTTONS, GIMPS, ELASTICS, PORTMONNAIES,
VELVET RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.,
ALL OF WHICH WE ARE RETAILING AT OUR DOWN-TOWN WHOLESALE PRICES, AT
No. 12 FOURTH-AV.,
NEAR BROADWAY, JUST BELOW 8TH-ST.
VALENTINE & CO.
N. B.—DOLLAR KID GLOVES AT 65 CTS. A PAIR.
VALENTINE & CO.

GREAT BREAK
IN THE MARKET!!
PANIC!
PANIC!!
PANIC!!
MERCHANTS WITH LARGE STOCKS
GROWING NERVOUS.
MERCHANTS WITH SMALL STOCKS JUBILANT.

Clear the track for cash goods at cash prices! Dry Goods are once more cheap! Let the people rejoice, and let every merchant do what is in his power to keep them so. It is with great pleasure we announce that the closing days of last week witnessed another tremendous panic in all classes of Dry Goods, especially in Prints, Muslins, Flannels, and domestics generally. We shall offer to-morrow a handsome line of genuine Merrimac Prints at the low figure of 25 cents a yard. We have also bought largely of Canton Flannels, Woolen Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Blankets, Alpacas, &c., which we intend offering to our customers almost as low as we bought them ourselves. With no old stock on hand, bought at high prices, to cripple us, we admit we are interested in adding our mite toward "breaking" the market thoroughly, and to that end intend for the present to sell goods nearly at cost.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 2/2 Bleecker-st.,
corner Commerce.

HOSIERY.
New styles for ladies, gents, and children, as worn in Paris and London; the Derby Ribbed, Oxford, Cambridge, Croquet, Rob Roy, Victoria, and other styles; gents' long hose undergarments made from Australian wool, of superior finish; children's Union merino dresses, garters, mittens and gloves; best Paris kids, new shades, at reduced prices; undressed kids, all colors, 90c. Fall and Winter gloves in great variety. W. J. ELGER, importer of hosiery, gloves and fancy goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

M. A. DELENEY,
No. 48 Union-place,
Cor. 17th-st.,
has a LARGE stock of
French CLOAKS,
Dress GOODS
&c., &c.,
of the latest styles and of superior quality,
selected by herself in Paris,
which she is offering at reasonable prices.

ADOLPHUS GLANZ,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS,
No. 194 William-st.,
Between Frankfort and Spruce,
Calls attention to his large and well made-up stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At reasonable prices and in quantities to suit.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—The fact is now generally conceded by the intelligent public, although bitterly and strangely contradicted by other dealers, that my shawls are more select and more reasonable than any in town. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 2d door below Amity-st.

DRY GOODS

FURS! FURS! FURS!
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK,
ROYAL ERMINE,
FITCH MARTEN,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS,
For Ladies and Misses.
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES
in great variety at manufacturers' prices.
BURKE, No. 489 Broadway,
And No. 154 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, LOOPS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND SACQUES,
of London and Paris manufacture, including every foreign novelty; also, a large assortment of our own make, for first-class retail trade, and
LOW-PRICED CLOAKS
in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie.)
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
EVERY QUALITY. Also, ENGLISH AND DODESTIC FLANNELS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Elegant Lyons and Paris REPS, MOIRE, BROCADES, SATINS, ROBES, &c., &c., in great variety.
ALSO—LOW-PRICED SILKS.
Plain, Plaids, Fashionable Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, WAISTS, EMBROIDERED and PLAIN SKIRTS, CHEMISES, &c.
ALSO, MISSES' AND BOYS'
Wardrobes, Coats, Blouses, Hats, Caps, Boys' Suits, Waists, Underclothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Bridal Outfits, &c., ready made or made to order.

☞ Particular attention given to all orders in this department.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 2 5, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 837 Broadway, corner of 22d-st. Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger, of Mrs. Lyon. Parents are invited to call.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 East 21st-st.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English School for Young Ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York. Miss KENNEDY receives a limited number of boarding pupils, and has still a few vacancies. The young ladies are under her own constant supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

GEO. W. COLBY,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO,
NO. 177 EAST 19TH-ST.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semiannual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 196 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission will take place on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 A. M. The session begins on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15. Circulars sent on application.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, opposite Washington-square,
PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL,
Prepares for college, business, West Point.

PROF. WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Piano, violin, guitar, singing and harmony lessons. Address No. 543 Broadway, or call at Academy, No. 645 6th-av.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 907 Broadway. Number limited to twenty. Most lessons learned in school. Circulars obtained as above.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO. 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children Sept. 25.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

AN OXFORD, M. A., DESIRES A FEW pupils. Address A. P. M., No. 53½ West 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher and principal in some of the best city schools, is open for an engagement for two or three hours per day in some first-class private school; would prefer to teach mathematics and grammar; would also accept the position of teacher in a private family; can furnish the very best of testimonials. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS QUALIFIED to teach English, French music and Dr. Dio. Lewis' system of parlor gymnastics, would like to make engagements with a few families as teacher; good references given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 41 West 16th-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE and Germany, with two hours unemployed, desires to give instructions in the above languages, or the ordinary English branches. Address J. H. D., Box No. 146 P. O.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, A GENTLEMAN of experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon fte as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The A 1 steamship
LODONA,
H. R. HOVEY, Commander,
will leave pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
The CREOLE will follow on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst.
Insure at lowest rates.
Bills of lading signed on the wharf.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant steamship
CREOLE,
N. ANDERSON, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed on the wharf. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The steamship MINNETONKA, Capt. BAULCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, and the GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.

The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC,
Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES,
INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.
First Cabin, $350; Second Cabin, $250; Steerage, $125. Children between 6 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 6 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free.
Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.
Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.
Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.

WAY PASSAGE RATES,
NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.

WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.
ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.
$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.
An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.

For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.
In Boston, to
C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.
For freight, to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.
OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF,
Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reache by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The New-York built, very fast and new steamship
GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, and will be followed by the elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Master,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States mail line of first-class steamships.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock from pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The fast and favorite steamship ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 11th November. Agents in Charleston, Messrs. RAVENEL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The new first-class and reliable steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish Ports.
UNITED KINGDOM..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.
BRITANNIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30 in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office as this company do not employ runners.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16 at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Nov. 23.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The strictly A 1 steamship
CHARLES C. LEARY, GIFFORD, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 50 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-STREET.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8,
(Eighth Subscription Night,)
the immensely successful new Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy,)
with its brilliant and most perfect cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8,
(Ninth Subscription Night,)
NORMA,
with its magnificent and complete cast.
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, FRA DIAVOLO.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—ERNANI.
FRIDAY, NOV. 17—IL TROVATORE.
There will be no Matinée on SATURDAY next.
SATURDAY EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. Fox
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING,
in the domestic five-act play entitled
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Supported by the company, including Mr. G. L. FOX, who also appears in
LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
Fourth Week of the Sensation Burlesque,
THE MANAGER'S TRIUMPH;
OR, THE BLACK-MAILER'S DEFEAT.
Scene 1—The Infernal Regions.
Scene 2—Ruins of Barnum's Museum.
Scene 3—The Editor's Sanctum.
Scene 4—Manager's Headquarters.
Scene 5—Abode of the Black Mail Chief.
Scene 6—The Enchanted Grove.
Previous to the burlesque, "CAMILLE," Ethiopian Minstrelsy, &c.

GREAT SUCCESS OF
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF
HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
Second Essay,
THE KIBBIWINK TRUMPETER AND ITS EDITOR,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at all the music and book-stores.

NEW ART GALLERY.—THE SOMERVILLE Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, designed and erected by Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE, was last evening formally opened with a very fine collection of paintings, mostly of the German and Italian schools. The room is 25 feet by 84 feet deep, is very tastefully fitted up, and has an air of cheerfulness which is very inviting. Messrs. Miner & Somerville are deserving of the thanks of the lovers of art for their liberal enterprise, and we trust they will meet with deserved success.

AUCTION SALES.

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of November, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
New-York City—THURSDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Philadelphia, Penn.—SATURDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Mechanicsburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 100 HORSES.
Allentown, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 100 HORSES.
Pottsville, Penn.—FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 100 HORSES.
Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 23 and 24, 100 MULES each day.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Del.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
Wilmington, Del.—FRIDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 100 HORSES.
Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 100 HORSES.
GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
NO SALES OF MULES WILL TAKE PLACE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
At this series of sales, all the government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.
For sales of public animals in the West, see official western newspapers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Warehouse No. 6, on 17th, between H and I sts. north, and at Warehouse No. 9, on K-st., between 16th and 17th sts., Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of about 1,000 great coats, 1,300 sack coats, 200 uniform coats, 900 jackets, 2,000 trowsers, 5,000 blankets, 6,500 bed sacks, 11,500 axes, 3,806 pickaxes, 3,400 shovels, 2,300 spades, 1,100 hatchets, 8,400 camp kettles, 10,300 mess pans, 5,500 French block-tin bowls, new; 8,700 metallic scales, 12,400 knapsacks, 7,000 haversacks, 15,8 0 shelter tents, 800 common tents, 2,700 wall tents, 1,500 wall tent flies, 1,500 Sibley tents, 1,300 hospital tents, 600 hospital tent flies, 400 tent stoves, together with a large lot of caps, hats, stockings, bootees, boots, canteens, rope, drums, sashes, bugles, trumpets, tent poles, tent cuttings, canvas cuttings, &c.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole lot is sold.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

W. S. SANDFORD, Auctioneer.
GOVERNMENT SALE OF
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
In accordance with instructions from Brig.-Gen. Satterlee, Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., there will be sold at public auction, at the KNIGHT U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL, New-Haven, Conn., at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, Nov. 13, all the immense stock of medical and hospital property of that institution, consisting in part of iron bedsteads, hair mattresses and pillows, white woolen blankets, counterpanes, bedticks, sheets, towels, shirts, drawers, socks, slippers, night-caps, dressing-gowns, medicines and liquors, surgical instruments, medical books, crockery, tin ware, pans, pails and a large assortment of miscellaneous articles.
Sale unencumbered and without reserve and to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms cash in government funds. J. THEODORE CALHOUN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 6, 1865.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the DOUGLAS HOSPITAL, corner of I-st., North and 3d-st., all the bedding, clothing, medicines, furniture and appliances belonging to that establishment. Sale to commence on TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 14, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., and to be continued daily at the same hour until all articles are disposed of. Property will be required to be paid for and removed within 48 hours from termination of sale. Catalogues obtained at this office. C. SUTHERLAND, Surg. U. S. A., Med. Pur.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. Cotton Agent,
1,400 BALES MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in the bale at Government Stores at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF BLANKETS.
Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 18 Market street, Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 9 o'clock A. M.—
47,000 blankets,
6,000 iron bedsteads,
2,000 shuck mattresses.
The blankets are nearly all in original bales.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel, U. S. Vol.,
Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE WAGON HORSES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 13th inst., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a long-tail black stallion, 14½ hands high, 10 years old, warranted kind, sound and gentle; also a bay mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, warranted kind, sound and gentle, out of American Star mare; sold only for want of use.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I shall sell at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M., a large lot of rejected White Oak Knees, White Oak Timber, (slightly damaged by fire,) Hackmatack Knees and Boats. Also, a large quantity of condemned tools, dish covers, cooking utensils, silver calls, 43 bags canvass clippings, about 12,000 pounds, two gutta percha bolsas, glaziers diamonds, &c., &c.
For list of articles apply at Storekeepers office.
EDWARD HOOKER,
A. V. Lieut.-Com. U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

RARE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS AND CONTINENTAL money—A very large collection will be sold by auction, Nov. 13, 14 and 15, at 5 P. M. each day, at the salesroom, No. 498 Broadway. GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY. Catalogues, price 25 cents, ow ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of November, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1865:
A panel of 100 petit jurors, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1.
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
P. T. BARNUM......PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER
S. H. HURD..........ASSISTANT MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS! MUSEUM! MENAGERIE! DRAMA! LIVING HUMAN WONDERS! 100,000 CURIOSITIES!
OPEN AT ALL HOURS! FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
A LIVE ESTABLISHMENT, A LIVE MANAGEMENT, LIVE AUDIENCES! ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW, PREASING AND WONDERFUL! NOVELTY HEAPED UPON NOVELTY! INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT COMBINED! FIVE DOLLARS' WORTH FOR ONLY THIRTY CENTS. NOTHING TO OFFEND THE MOST FASTIDIOUS, BUT EVERYTHING TO GRATIFY HEALTHY CURIOSITY AND REFINED TASTE.
It is no wonder that
HAPPY AND DELIGHTED THRONGS
of ladies, children, families, citizens and strangers range through the numerous Museum saloons, amid the ever new and ever recurring
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART,
at all hours of the day and evening.
Mr. Barnum and his efficient agents, at home and abroad, devote all their time and most earnest attention to please the tastes and desires of the MILLIONS who annually congregate here; and the most lavish outlay and unceasing effort are made to secure from every clime, every realm of nature—
AIR, EARTH AND SEA—
their choicest products, to spread before the admiring gaze of the public.
"ONWARD AND UPWARD"
is ever the motto here; and hence something
BETTER AND STILL BETTER
is always produced and in preparation. At this moment an outlay of many thousands of dollars is being made for the purpose of adding
A FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS TROUPE
(celebrated riders, clowns, acrobats, horses) to the dramatic and other novelties of the Museum, which will give
TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
without any advance in the prices. In the meantime, special attention is called to the unequaled programme for THIS WEEK.
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA
under the direction of Prof. KRAKAUR.
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
of the brilliant and successful engagement of the popular American actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
who will appear with the entire Dramatic Company, and extra Chorusses, in the exquisite romantic Musical Drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BATTERSBY,
THE LIVING SKELETON, WEIGHING 67 POUNDS.
HIS WIFE, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, 560 POUNDS.
First appearance in five years of
THE BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE LADY.
Miss LIZZIE READ, whose resemblance in action and feature to Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB are very remarkable. THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS! TWO BEAUTIFTL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, GEN. GRANT, Jr., the Dwarf.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES IN MOTION.
THREE-HORNED BULL! TWO LIVING TOUCANS, the only specimens of this remarkable bird ever brought alive to this country.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS are added to the Wonderful Happy Family, (the largest collection of Monkeys ever seen in America.) They afford the greatest delight to all classes.
GRAND AQUARIA. Hundreds of beautiful FISH swimming in CRYSTAL PONDS. JAPANESE CRAB, EIGHT FEET ACROSS! The LEARNED SEAL, WAX FIGURES, AUTOMATON PERFORMERS, Cosmoramas, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
Reserved seats can be secured in advance in Private Boxes, or Orchestra Stalls.

444—AMERICAN THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
GRAND ARRAY OF NOVELTIES.
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
appear in a well selected programme, embracing all the popular amusements of the day.
The comic farce, entitled
THE LORD AND COBBLER.
The beautiful ballet divertissement, entitled
THE ROSE OF GLENMARY.
A constant change of programme
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NO. 923 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 10.—Private instruction on the pianoforte, and in Italian, English, French and German singing for gentlemen, day and evening. Terms reasonable. Call or address fully as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTERESTING young widow lady, of pleasing address and manners, a position to superintend the household affairs of a widower or bachelor of wealth and position. Address Mrs. FIDELIA LIVINGSTON, Bernardston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF experience as matron in a public institution or a housekeeper in a private family; good reference given and required. May be seen at No. 72 East 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, in a private family, as nurse or other work; reference given; wages moderate. Apply at No. 115 Laurens-st., near Prince.

WANTED—BY A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping, a situation for a first-rate waitress. The girl is equally competent as a chambermaid. Apply at No. 15 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION in a gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address S. T., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WASHING BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS; six shillings per dozen. Mrs. CARVER, No. 332 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; good reference given.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman, fully competent and of steady character, who has served as an officer in the army for four years, desires to procure a situation as book-keeper in a wholesale house or manufacturing establishment, where his experience in mercantile affairs may be of service; he is conversant in the English, French and German languages; no objections to go abroad; references as to character and ability unquestionable. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating particulars, salary, &c.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—MUST BE acquainted with double entry, write a good plain hand and correct at figures. Address, with reference, S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS AND HELP WANTED.—Advertisements inserted under this heading in the New-York *Daily News* for 25 cents.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse, to go to White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y. Any one who can come well recommended may hear of a good place by applying at No. 142 Greenwich-st., corner Liberty-st., on Monday, Nov. 13, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—A FIRST-RATE man, (Protestant and single preferred,) thoroughly experienced in the care and driving of horses; liberal wages given. Address, with name, birthplace, age and references, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS.—A FEW GOOD men; steady work. Apply at shop, 100th-st. and Broadway. WM. TWINE.

WANTED—A DOZEN GOOD CASH BOYS IMmediately. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, with best of city references; good wages. Apply at No. 46 West 36th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled an "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes, passed April third, one thousand eight hundred and seven.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
Sole Lessee and Directress..........MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
Grand production of the
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY SPECTACLE IN THREE PARTS,
Calling into requisition the entire
SPLENDID ARTISTICAL, MUSICAL, AND MECHANICAL RESOURCES OF THIS THEATRE.
NEW SCENERY AND GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, BY HAYES,
NEW AND AND ORIGINAL MUSIC, COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY THOMAS BAKER,
entitled the
SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD,
in which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will make her first appearance in six weeks as the
PRINCESS ISABELLE.
First appearance this season of
The Favorite Danseuse..........Mlle. AUGUSTA.
N. B.—In strict adherence to the modern school of melodramatic composition, eighteen years are to be supposed to have elapsed between the first and second parts, one hundred years between the second and third parts, and one hundred and sixty-four after the piece is over.
PART FIRST—PERIOD 1583.
Thomas, surnamed "Noddy," (King of Noland.)
Mr. Charles Peters
(His first appearance.)
Queen Serena, (his consort)..........Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Princess Is-a-bello, as she appeared when only three months old, by....The Youngest Lady in the Company
Factotum, (Lord High Everything)..........Mr. C. Morton
Teetotum, (King's Jester)..........Mr. E. Gillett
Fairy Antidota..........Miss E. Hendricks
Fairy Dew-Drop..........Miss J. Robinson
Fairy Gossamer..........Miss C. Lee
Fairy Elegantia..........Miss Fox
Fairy Rosebub..........Miss P. Germaine
Fairy Philomel..........Miss Florence
Fairy Choremusica..........Miss Germaine
(Good Fairies invited to the Banquet.)
Fairy Baneful, (not invited)..........Miss Amile Harris
PART SECOND—PERIOD 1601.
Princess Is-a-belle, (aged 18, all but an hour or so)..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Lady Abagail, (her confidant)..........Miss Louisa Myers
PART THIRD—PERIOD 1701.
Prince Perfect, (of the Emerald Isle)..........Miss Eliza Newton
Larry O'Log, (his countryman)..........Mr. James Lewis
Colin Clump, (a woodcutter)..........Mr. G. F. Kenway
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats to witness the grand Transformation Scene concluding the Extravaganza.
The performance will commence with
A QUIET FAMILY.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart is gratified in being enabled to announce that
JOHN BROUGHAM
will appear for
SIX NIGHTS,
Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18,
BEING POSITIVELY HIS
LAST NIGHTS,
on each of which he will appear in his own comedy, altered from the Game of Love, entitled
FLIES IN THE WEB.
With the following cast:
Mr. CORYDON FOXGLOVE..Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Paul Weldon..........C. Walcot
Jacob Chubb..........W. S. Andrews
Alice Devereux..........Miss Rose Eytinge
Phœbe Fangle..........Miss Mary Carr
Bartles..........Mrs. C. Walcot
After which the famous farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
FELIX O'CALLAGHAN..........JOHN BROUGHAM
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats may now be secured for any of the six nights.
On Wednesday, 20th,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will resume his engagement, ceded in the full tide of success, and appear in his great pers nation of
BOB BRIERLEY,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY,
SECOND TIME HERE,
Massinger's great play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
In which Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, CHAS. FISHER, JOHN GILBERT, GEO. HOLLAND, HOLSTON, RINGGOLD, NORTON, BROWNE, WILLIAMSON, POPE, GRAHAM, WARD, Misses FANNY MORANT, IONE BURKE and CARMAN will perform.
TUESDAY—(14th time)—THE NEEDFUL.
WEDNESDAY—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THURSDAY—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK will shortly make his first appearance. Due notice will be given of the debut of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON. The grand piano used at this theatre is from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SON; the cabinet organ from MASON & HAMLIN.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA NOTICE.
The manager has great pleasure in announcing that the eminent artist,
MR. J. W. WALLACK,
is engaged at this theatre, and will shortly appear.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Production of Boucicault's celebrated drama of
THE OCTOROON;
OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
In four parts, as altered and arranged by the author, with new scenery, tableaux, and splendid effects, sustained by Mr. Walter Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. George Brookes, Miss Annie Hyatt, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Mrs. H. Jordan, Mrs. Brookes, Messrs. Winter, Stanton and Seabert, with
OUR NEIGHBORS,
And the local drama of
HARRY BLAKE.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Nov. 13, and during the week,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
(The popular troupe) in the following new scenes:
THE LATEST FROM PARIS,
HE WON'T BE SHOOK, POMPEY'S BLUNDERS,
LES MISERABLES, OUR AFRICAN POLKA.
The BRYANTS' original DIXIES LAND.
DAN BRYANT, every night in his Comicalities.
Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

AT GOUPIL'S GALLERY OF ARTS,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 9TH-ST.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
MARBLE BUST OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
one of the most perfect achievements of modern art, by the great sculptor
PIO FEDI, OF FLORENCE, ITALY.
Imported by
F. ZANNONI & CO.
No lover of art should fail to see it, nor should any lover of our country lose the opportunity. Admittance free.

DANCING.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Ladies at 4 o'clock; gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. Classes at other times. Private lessons every day to those who wish to learn quickly.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—CONTAINING FULL descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready. Price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 59 West 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS—wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains; prices from $60 to $225. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. One of the largest stocks of sheet music, music books, and music merchandise in the United States. Warerooms and Factory, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over the Dime Savings Bank, Halsey's Building.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANO forte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Prince-st.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Subject: *Temperance.*
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Rushton's, Astor House; Miller & Matthews', Horace Waters', Firth & Son's, and at the Hall after 3 o'clock on Wednesday.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

WONDERFUL CURES OF CANCER.
The whole mammary gland removed without the knife or severe pain. Also a cancerous tumor, weighing one and a half pound, removed in mass without the knife, loss of blood, or pain requiring an opiate. Two cases of cancer of the lower lip, one an eminent physician of this city, cured after giving up all hopes. Three of the above cases have been discharged the past month. Names and residences given by calling on or writing to Dr. J. C. DIXON, Physician special for Cancer, No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., operating and consulting Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

STATIONERY.

A. THEODORE MOITH'S
CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID,
Warranted equal to Arnold's.
Samples, style and prices can be seen, and orders filled at Messrs. HALL & BLAUVELT'S,
No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

DR. VAN VLECK'S LATE IMPROVEMENTS, No. 175 6th-av. Fine sets of teeth in four hours, with plumpers, which restore youthful appearance. Gas daily administered and teeth extracted without pain. Charges below competition.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT. Inquire at No. 71 John-st., New-York.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Fever Nests of the City—Legislative Action Demanded.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-street.

Having early done what I felt to be a duty, in directing the attention of the authorities and citizens to the importance of some preparation for the approach of the cholera, and having succeeded in eliciting some discussion in regard to the dwellings of the poor in New-York, I have now to ask of you the favor to give a place to the following in your columns. It certainly is a strange fact that we should have lived to this time, with all the known existing evils in connection with tenements accessible to the poor, and no supervisory powers have been originated. Almost the only thing the law now provides for is that no building shall be constructed of wood. A man may build when he pleases, where he pleases, as he pleases, what he pleases, keep his building as he pleases, no matter how filthy, and cram it as much as he pleases, and with just such tenants as he pleases, the only restriction being against building with wood; health, life, morals are all thoroughly ignored, as if they were of the last possible moment. There is not a thoughtful man in the city or land that would not pronounce this a great wrong. The fruit of this neglect is that half a million of people are living in circumstances and conditions so utterly subversive of the laws of health, life and morals as to make everyone cry out at descriptions of them that do not convey one-half their ugliness, for no language can convey all the truth.

What is most imperatively needed for the present and future wants of our city is a commission similarly consituted and appointed to our Police Board, with all the power necessary to compel at once such changes of the buildings already erected as may be necessary for the admission of light and air, and to prohibit the further construction of buildings, unless both of these essentials are thoroughly regarded. There are many thousands living in our city where no human being ought to be allowed to live, and this commission should have power to prevent the occupancy of such tenement-houses. So all matters connected with the domicils of the people, as cleanliness, the lighting of the stairways and halls of tenement houses at night, fire-escapes, &c., should be referred to them, with all the power to enable them to do or have done everything that needs to be done to protect the life, health and morals of the people. All the enactments necessary to this should be sought for from the Legislature at the earliest period of its coming session. All this would be most seriously needed, and should have been done twenty years ago, but how emphatically now, when the cholera is just ready to invade our crowded, wretched houses. Will not the Governor and Legislature give us such a board to execute these sanitary measures, as will make us be proud of the organization as we are of our Police Board and its work? Our present laws and boards of health are a sham. Last Summer, in an extreme case, I applied to Mayor GUNTHER, and was referred by him to the resident physicians. Calling with him at a fever nest, where an entire family were prostrated, and in a place where swine would die, the doctor said there was no remedy. There was no power vested anywhere to prevent it. The Board of Health could do nothing. *Certain it is our Board of Health have done nothing.*

God helping me, I will ask of the Legislature in the very beginning of their session to do just what I have stated in this communication. I do not want to die until I have asked this much for the five or six hundred thousand people who are living in such a manner as to pollute their hearts, and greatly shorten their own lives, leaving after them a vitiated, corrupted posterity. Petitions to the Legislature on this subject will be left at prominent places through the city for signatures in a few days. S. B. HALLIDAY.

Arctic Explorations.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM W. PARKER SNOW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the items of European intelligence I find my remarks on C. F. HALL's statement about Franklin's Expedition. Will you allow me to say that, unless to private friends in England, I did not write about the matter anywhere, except here in New-York, where I can readily be found, and am ever prepared to prove all I say. My letter was published in your paper of Oct. 10, and, I presume, was copied by the English press, as was, possibly, the one from me made public before HALL's departure. I allude to this because I have ever scorned to go far off—even as to England—to give utterance to aught I have to say. *Here*, boldly, openly, with name and address, I speak what I maintain to be truth. When in England all my writings and public addresses show I have ever tried to do cheerful justice to Americans for their nobleness and generous heroism, (in only one instance yet, however, to be proved,) in behalf of the lost Polar voyagers. Numerous quotations by my side from the press of the United States, speak of my doings so in most pleasing terms.

But, to another part of the subject, if you will allow me. I must not trespass on your space by long details; therefore, will briefly say that I, myself, purpose leaving here, if possible, early in the Spring of next year, to traverse the water communication which I have for years advanced to the scientific world as almost assuredly existing between the Atlantic and Pacific along the coastline of Arctic America. To the question, I answer by simply saying, magnetic inquiries and the electric wire; and I further say that I do not see it impossible for me to leave here next March, and be in Behring Straits, via the Arctic water course, next October.

Deplored losses and physical as well as mental prostration, my task of 1861 (and for years previous) has, however, never wholly been abandoned. Circumstances and a gradual restoration, as I hope, to my former robust health and vigor, now encourage me to go on; and directly my present literary engagements are ended next March, I shall start. But let me be well understood. There is no national jealousy with me. I have resided in America now three or four years, and I can, as I do, admire and appreciate all the true greatness I behold. Naturally I also love, and ever shall love the land of my birth, though England may prove a hard parent to many. Therefore, America and England, England and America will be alike to me in what I undertake.

I am, Sir, respectfully, W. PARKER SNOW.

NIAGARA, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1865.

A Tribute That Has the Merit of Being Truthful.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DE WITT CLINTON MORRIS, Esq., member elect to the Lower House of the New-Jersey Legislature from the Sixth District of Hudson County, is the second son of Gen. WILLIAM L. MORRIS, of New-York, and brother of the late Col. O. H. MORRIS, of the Sixty-sixth New-York State Volunteers, who was killed last year while leading his column to a charge at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. Springing from such a stock, this gentleman could not very well help being the true and loyal lover of his country that he is. A firm and active friend of the Union during all the dark days of her adversity, giving his time, talents and means freely on her behalf, physical disability alone prevented him from standing by the side of his brave brother in the strife. New-Jersey is not only to be congratulated on her late victory and redemption from the degredation of Copperhead bondage, but also on having such men to serve her. If upright, conscientious, Christian principle, combined with culture, talent, breadth of comprehension and unconditional loyalty to the General Government can promote her best interests, they will be promoted by Mr. MORRIS. Green is the honor to a family in which one son is permitted to gather the fruit growing on the tree of liberty, whose roots have been fertilized by the blood of the other. All honor to the brothers. W. W.

OUR GENERALS AS HISTORIANS.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant's First Report—The Mexican Loan.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 5, 1865.

During the progress of the civil war, I was frequently called upon, in the discharge of my professional duties, to make careful examinations of the official reports of the best known of our Generals. In this way I made myself thoroughly acquainted with their respective style and merit as historical writers—such they became as recorders of their own performances—and hence it may not be altogether presumptive on my part to venture upon a critical review of their achievements in that particular direction.

As a rule, the Generals that entered the service from civil life have placed on record much more readable documents than the old regular army officers. It will seem strange that men who had the advantage of a regular, thorough education, like the West Point graduates, should be incapable of fluent, grammatically-correct English composition. But the reports of not a few of these prove that such is the case. This shortcoming on their part arises, no doubt, from the fact that previous to the rebellion they had no opportunity to acquire a more perfect style by frequent practice, and that they spent many years in the wilds of the West, where long seclusion from society subjected them to a loss of general culture and of taste for literary accomplishments. That those of their compeers who entered the army fresh from the bench, the bar or the rostrum, or from the halls of universities and colleges, and other intellectual pursuits, should thus wield a readier pen, was but natural.

There are, however, some very striking exceptions to this rule. No one will question the ability of Gen. MCCLELLAN as a writer of reports. The records of his campaigns, furnished by Gen. BUELL, are, in my opinion, the finest specimens of official reports produced by the war. They are remarkable for smooth, clear expression; lucid definitions of his motives and objects, and freedom from all that high-strung rhetoric that so many other "Generals Commanding" indulge in. Gen. SHERMAN's reports will rank nearly as high among the military "classics" of the war. Gen. MCDOWELL's report of the first battle of Bull Run is a very able document. The reports of Gen. GRANT are distinguished for modesty and strict truthfulness of statement. Gen. POPE's are well written, but his style is of the too boastful and self-laudatory, and partaking of the nature of special pleas. Gen. ROSECRANS is a capable and well-versed writer, but prone to be partial. Gen. HALLECK is polished, but displays the theoretician almost too much. Gen. HOOKER writes graphically, but reveals too strong, self-vaunting inclinations.

In two respects, the records, even of the better writers, are, with very few exceptions, singularly deficient. While the authors narrate the events, in which they were the main actors, fully and intelligibly enough, they omit to state the original plans underlying their operations, and their proposed modes of execution, so that the critical reader is unable to strike the balance between what they meant to do and what they actually did. Again, the writers fail to give such detailed descriptions of the field of their operations as can alone enable the reader to understand perfectly the causes of failure and success. Take, for illustration's sake, Gen. MEADE's published report of the last campaign of the Army of the Potomac. There is hardly a single reference to the topographical features of the country through which the army operated; to the direction and character of the roads; to the course of streams, distances, &c., &c., in it, and hence the reader will feel as much puzzled as enlightened after perusing it. The most notable exceptions in this respect are Gens. SHERMAN, BUELL, and ROSECRANS. It is a great pity that full itineraries and topographical notes were not rigidly exacted of all Generals commanding. Very few of them kept or had such kept systematically. Without them, descriptions of the kind mentioned were, of course, impracticable.

Under the army regulations, no officer can be discharged from the service, and receive his final payment, without previous proof of his non-indebtedness to the ordnance department. It would have been well for the completeness of the official record of the war, if a like rule had been adopted as to the rendering of early reports of active operations, and enforced against officers of every rank. Many of the General officers have been extremely negligent and dilatory in this respect, and some have gone out of the service without fulfilling this duty. Gens. BURNSIDE and BANKS are among the principal of this derelict class.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

The first report of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, comprising all the military operations from the Spring of 1864 to the close of the war, was sent to the Secretary of War about ten days ago, but recalled since for the purpose of amendment. It is so lengthy that only the leading newspapers will be able to print it in full. It covers no less than eighty foolscap pages. The matter treated of in it is so vast that only the outlines of the various campaigns during the stated period could be given. The document, of course, will not disclose any military event of great or small import heretofore unknown to the public. Its chief interest will be found in the revelations it will make as to the initiatory influence exerted by Gen. GRANT not only upon the operations in Virginia, but also in other parts of the theatre of war. I have reason to believe that its statement as to the origination of Gen. SHERMAN's march to the seacoast will embody some facts that will surprise the public. In one respect I think the report will disappoint the public. Gen. GRANT does not reflect in it upon certain officers in high command that did not do their duty. And this for a very good reason. The direct superiors of the Generals "tried and found wanting" in Virginia and elsewhere, failed to bring their derelictions to his notice in their reports, and hence he did not feel called upon to allude to them in his own.

Gen. Grant and His Family.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* gives the following interesting account of Gen. GRANT's family:

"It has been mentioned at various times in the newspapers that the family of Gen. GRANT was of Connecticut origin, but very little definite information has been given on the subject. We have obtained a few facts in relation to this matter, as well as some information concerning the early life of the General, which we think will be of interest. The facts are derived from the best authority, and may be relied upon.

It is understood that the family descended from NOAH GRANT, who came over from Scotland at some early period, and settled in Connecticut, but the authenticated record begins with Capt. NOAH GRANT, who must have lived in the neighborhood of Coventry. He entered the United States service as Captain in 1755, and was killed in battle on the 20th of September, 1756. He was the great grandfather of Gen. GRANT. His son, NOAH GRANT, was born at Windsor, July 4, 1744. He served through most of the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Captain. He lived for a time in New-London County, it is believed, but he is known to have resided in Coventry. After the death of his first wife, he emigrated from that place to Western Pennsylvania, where he married again. The father of Gen. GRANT was born of this marriage in January, 1794, in Westmoreland County. He was named JESSE ROOT GRANT, after Judge JESSE ROOT, of Connecticut, with whom his father claimed some sort of relationship. The family moved to Ohio in 1799. At that time schools were almost entirely unknown in that country, and the only education JESSE ROOT GRANT obtained was derived from a few months' schooling when he was about fifteen years of age. His father, although tolerably well educated himself, took no interest in instructing his children, and as the family was poor they could not afford to seek abroad for the advantages which they lacked at home. Young GRANT had a matter of fact turn of mind, and seeing that he was destined to obtain his living by the sweat of his brow, he cast about for some remunerative employment. He finally selected the tanning business. In 1820 he removed to Point Pleasant, a small village twenty-five miles from Cincinnati. Here he became acquainted with his future wife.

Miss HANNAH SIMPSON was born in November, 1798, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where she was brought up and educated. In 1818, she, with her father's family, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Claremont County. In June, 1821, Mr. GRANT and Miss SIMPSON married, and they settled at Point Pleasant. On the 27th of April, 1822, their first child was born. As is not unfrequently the case in such circumstances, there was no little discussion on the subject of naming the illustrious stranger. Finally, the following method was adopted of solving the difficulty. The various names which had been suggested were placed in a hat and shaken together, and it was agreed that the first one drawn out should be adopted. That name was "ULYSSES," and the future Lieutenant-General was called ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, receiving for his middle name the maiden name of his mother. This simple but truthful statement of the facts will serve to refute the various absurd stories which have been floating about concerning the General's name.

About a year after the birth of the General, Mr. GRANT removed to Georgetown, the county seat of Brown County, where he settled himself permanently in the tanning business. Here five other children were born to him, four of whom are still living. Mr. GRANT profited by his own early experience, and gave all his children a good education. Indeed, he did rather more than that, for we find him writing to a friend that last Spring he divided one hundred and twenty thousand dollars among his four children, leaving enough for the support of himself and wife. He did not include the General in this division, as he was in the receipt of a large salary from the government.

In very early life ULYSSES showed a great aptness for business, which he always executed with promptness and energy. He was fond of study, and when he attended school learned very rapidly, especially those branches that involved mathematics. In his manners he was quiet, modest and unassuming, and it is related of him that his playfellows always, by universal consent, made him their leader. Great stories are told of his fondness for horses and skill in managing them. It is related that when quite a small boy he took hold of a balky team, the owner of which, although an experienced driver, had been unable to make them pull, and in a very few minutes the horses started off as if they had been the freest going team in the world. At seventeen years of age ULYSSES began to reflect upon his future career, and expressed to his father a desire to be educated, rather than follow the tanning business. Mr. GRANT assented, and suggested West Point, which fully met the boy's wishes. As there was not supposed to be a vacancy in the district at the time, Mr. GRANT wrote to Hon. THOMAS L. HAMER, who represented the district, to inquire if ULYSSES could not be admitted to fill some vacancy. The letter was received by Mr. HAMER on the last day of his term, and it happened that the district had just become vacant by the failure of the cadet previously appointed. Mr. HAMER therefore directed the appointment of ULYSSES, who at once went to West Point, passed an examination and was admitted a cadet. In 1843 he graduated, and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant. Soon afterward the Mexican war broke out, and Lieut. GRANT served through the whole of it, being present at every battle except Buena Vista."

THE CONFEDERATE COLONY IN MEXICO.—We learn from a gentleman who lived formely in Lexington, in this State, something of the prospects of the Confederate colony which is being established in Mexico. The one to which he belongs, and to which he will return, as soon as he can dispose of certain property in this State, lies near Cordova, a town on the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and about a hundred miles from the former place. It consists of about a dozen large haciendas of apparently good land, capable of producing cotton, coffee, cocoa and tobacco. The land will be given to the settlers by the Emperor's government, in parcels of six hundred and forty acres to families, and in smaller allotments to single men. STERLING PRICE, Gen. JO. SHELBY, Ex.-Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, and Judge PERKINS, of Louisiana, were there at the time of his departure, with other proposed settlers of less note. Lieut. MAURY, formerly of the Naval Observatory at Washington, was also there, and actively engaged in furthering the scheme, by drawing up a report to be circulated in the Southern States, with a view of inducing parties of colonists to come over and join them. The work of tilling the soil had not been fairly commenced, and would be postponed until there was a suitable accession to their numbers. This they expected to obtain in reasonable time through the medium of MAURY's report, and the influence of the newspaper which ex-Governor ALLEN, of Louisiana, has commenced publishing in the city of Mexico. MAXIMILIAN, our informant thinks, is secure enough on his throne, provided the Monroe doctrine be not broadly asserted by the United States. The armed resistance of the Liberals will soon be overcome, and the opposition to him be confined to the Church party alone. This opposition, however, is not apt to take the form of a revolution, inasmuch as the Liberal party first *confiscated* the Church property, and MAXIMILIAN's offence consists only in refusing to restore it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The manufacturers of Bavaria and Saxony, as well as many of those in Prussia, are agitating strongly for the recognition of Italy by Germany, with a view to a treaty of commerce.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The corporation manual of this city for the present year, compiled by the Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE, has just been issued. Beside the usual valuable information in regard to all the departments of the City and County Government, it contains an abundance of antiquarian lore, selected with great judgment, and of real interest to every inhabitant of the metropolis. The book is embellished with numerous colored lithographs of interesting localities in and near the city, among which are the Audobun estate, the old bastion near St. Vincent's Convent, the old Dutch farmhouse in Seventh-avenue, near Fiftieth-street; the Croton cottage in Fortieth-street, and the Keyser estate, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fortieth-street. Portraits of RIP VAN DAM, senior member of the King's Council, and Provisional Governor of this city in 1831-2, and his wife SARAH, will also be found in this volume.

In the historical portion of the Manual is a very full and interesting history of Broadway from the pen of Mr. VALENTINE himself. Commencing at the Bowling Green, where in the old Dutch times the troops paraded and markets and fairs were held, Mr. VALENTINE conducts the reader step by step to the neighborhood of Twenty-sixth-street, beyond which he says it is not his province to go, the buildings erected above that street "having no history beyond the remembrance and notice of the present generation."

The only portion of Broadway at all rich in historical associations is the lower part, and from Mr. VALENTINE's researches we learn that on the site of the present Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, stood the famous tavern of Mrs. KOCKS, erected by her husband, an officer in the Dutch service. The existing building was erected nearly a century ago by ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., Collector of the Port, afterwards Earl of CASSILIS. Within its walls congregated the beauty and fashion of the Colony. Near it stood "The King's Arms," a well-known hostelry where the traitor ARNOLD once had his lodgings. This was subsequently known as the "Atlantic Garden," and was taken down about four years ago. Just above Morris-street, and on the west side of Broadway, was the first burial ground laid out in this city. Not a vestige of it now remains, although when the Dutch rule terminated it was full of the graves of the early settlers. The present Exchange-place was originally a small path leading to a portion of the city fortifications, and was known as "Oyster Pasty Alley." Above Rector-street, stood BUNKER's Mansion House, a somewhat noted hotel. A portion of the building once formed the Presidential mansion, and was occupied by WASHINGTON.

The city walls erected in 1653 stood for about fifty years. One of the gates was placed across Broadway, near the present Trinity Church. One hundred years after its removal, the posts of this gate were found while laying the mains of the Manhattan Water Works. The City Hall Park was then known as "the Commons," and the portion of Broadway running by the Park was distinguished as the *Heere Wegh*. The present Trinity Church stands on the ground formerly occupied by the West India Company's garden. Deystreet runs through the estate of TEUNIS DEY, from whom it takes its name. It was not until 1760 that Broadway, from Dey to Fulton-street, was laid out. Near the corner of Liberty-street stood the Blue Boar Tavern. The block bounded by Fulton, Nassau and Ann streets was known as Spring Garden. On the site of BARNUM's late museum stood the public-house kept by JOHN ELKIN. It afterward became known as Hampden Hall, and was used for political meetings in Revolutionary times. It subsequently became Scudder's Museum. In 1738 a market house was erected in the middle of Broadway, opposite Liberty (then Crown) street. It was removed in 1771, having been indicted as a public nuisance. On the site of the Astor House stood the Drovers' Inn, kept by ADAM VANDENBERG. Opposite the City Hall Park, then known as "the Fields," were several public gardens. One of these became noted as the headquarters of the Liberty Boys; it was situated at the corner of Murray-street. In 1785 the Commons or Fields were inclosed and known as "the Park." From 1764 to 1776 it was customary to hold public meetings on the Common. On November 1, 1765, the first public meeting took place there in relation to the Stamp Act. On July 9, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read there to the assembled troops. Gen. WASHINGTON himself being present. In 1802 the present City Hall was designed, but was not completed until 1812. In 1773 the New York Hospital was erected on what was then known as RUTGER's orchard. A few years later a reservoir for supplying the city with water was constructed near the corner of White-street by CHRISTOPHER COLLES. It proved inadequate for the purposes intended. On the east side of Broadway, between Duane and Pearl streets, stood the Masonic Hall, then one of the finest buildings in the country. In 1818 a number of handsome residences were erected between Franklin and Canal streets, which were occupied by the BRADHURSTS, KINGSLANDS, JAYS, and other wealthy families. At the corner of Leonard-street was Contoit's Garden, the existence of which is within the remembrance of many of our citizens. In 1800, Canal-street, or rather, the drain which ran through it, was crossed by a stone bridge. Soon afterward, the drain was covered and the bridge removed. Broadway, above this point, was then known as the Middle Road, the land on each side being used for agricultural purposes. In 1807, between Canal and Bleecker streets, on the east side of Broadway, twenty houses had been erected, and about the same number on the west side. There were but few houses above this point.

Among the extracts taken by Mr. VALENTINE from the New-York *Gazette* are some interesting local items. We find from these extracts that politicians squabbled then as much as they do now, and that a hot war raged between Messrs. BANKER and BERGER, candidates for the office of Alderman of the North Ward, just 128 years ago. Mr. BERGER, it appears, made the somewhat extraordinary demand that non-residents should have the right to vote, by which he gained, says the *Gazette*, five or six votes. On the 24th of October the dispute was settled, Mr. BANKER being declared to be duly elected. On the 9th of February the *Gazette* makes a pitiful complaint in regard to "the long series of cold and freezing weather." "This," says the *Gazette*, "not only hinders our foreign navigation, and so prevents news, but occasions our firewood to be so scarce and dear as was never equaled here before, the price being from 40 to 58 shillings per cord."

In those days, it appears, New-York was not blessed with a City Inspector, but it had a Sheriff, one JOHN AYSCOUGH, who, probably with the fear of some epidemic before him, on the 2d of March, 1747, issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas the health of this city (with God's blessing) greatly depends on the freeing of the streets, lanes, alleys and docks from filth or dirt, heaps of dung and rubbish and oyster shells, and keeping them clean from such nuisances. These are, therefore, in his Majesty's name, to require and command all and every of the inhabitants of this city immediately to clear away all such nuisances, and to keep their doors and kennels clean and free from all such offensive materials, or they shall be prosecuted for their neglect as the law directs in such cases."

Among the prices current published in 1748, we find wheat quoted at 5s. per bushel, refined sugar per pound 2s. 2d., Bohea tea per pound 15s., green tea 30s., salt per bushel 3s. 3d. The *Gazette* also contains quite a number of poetical effusions, but which are scarcely of sufficent merit to entitle them to be revived in the TIMES.

The volume concludes with "The History of Tammany Society," which will doubtless prove of intense interest to all the members of that remarkable institution.

The manual for 1865 is fully equal to any of its predecessors in the amount of information it contains, much of which might be sought for in vain elsewhere.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THEFT OF A SHOW-CASE IN BROADWAY.

A show-case, containing seven hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, was stolen from in front of the store of THOMAS B. BYNNER, No. 189 Broadway, on Friday evening. Officer DWYER, of the Third Precinct, subsequently found the property in the possession of JAMES MCKENNA and CHARLES HENRY, who were drawing the show-case through Greenwich-street in a hand-cart. The men said that the goods belonged to them, but the officer arrested them on suspicion. The owner soon appeared at the station-house and identified the property. On Saturday Justice DOWLING committed the prisoners to the Tombs for trial.

ROBBERY IN WATER-STREET.

ALEXANDER COLLINS, of Brooklyn, on Friday night visited a groggery in Water-street, on leaving which he was assaulted by three men, who stole $14 from his pockets. Officer BYRNES, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested one of the thieves, who gave his name as JOHN HASTINGS; the others escaped. Justice DOWLING committed HASTINGS for trial.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.

On Friday night Mr. ROBERT PARKER, while assisting his family into an omnibus in front of Niblo's Theatre, was jostled against by a stranger, who stole his pocket-book. Mr. PARKER immediately missed his money, and pursued the thief, who was arrested by Sergt. ROBINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The prisoner, who gave his name as THOMAS STACK, was committed by Justice DOWLING for trial.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

On Friday night Officer ROBERT BARBER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was assaulted in the lower end of West-street by several ruffians, who beat him in a brutal manner. It is charged that one of the assailants, named named STEPHEN DALY, seized the officer's nose between his teeth, and nearly bit it off. DALY was arrested and locked up for the night. On Saturday Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs for trial.

THEFT OF A FUR CAPE.

On Saturday MARY ANN ROONEY was arrested at No. 290 Sullivan-street, by Sergt. QUINN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a fur cape, valued at $350, and a valuable muff, from Mrs. EMMA BENNETT, of No. 10 Carmine-street, on the 14th of March last. No trace of the cape was found until Saturday, when Mrs. BENNETT saw a woman wearing a cape strongly resembling the one stolen. She followed the woman to her home, and subsequently secured her arrest. The accused says she is innocent, and bought the cape at GUNTHER's in Maiden-lane. Justice DOWLING committed the accused, who is said to be well-known to the police.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

BENTHAN FABIAN, recently arrested in Richmond on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States Government, arrived in this city on Saturday. The prisoner stands indicted with WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY, of attempting to defraud the government out of $40,000, by removing goods from the Custom-house on fictitious bonds. He was brought to this city by an army officer. Justice DOWLING committed him for examination.

In regard to this arrest, the Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Not many days ago, frauds were detected in the Custom-house in New-York City, and circumstances fixed the guilt upon WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY and one BENTHAN FABIAN, as his aid. The former is a clerk in the Custom-house in New-York, and the latter was, up to a very recent date, doing business in this city under the firm of FABIAN & MADIGAN. This firm was dissolved Oct. 30, 1865. BARNEY was arrested several days ago in New-York, and committed to the Tombs for further trial. Immediately upon the detection of the frauds, communication of the facts and of the names of the parties was made to Col. A. ORDWAY, Provost-Marshal-General of this district, who succeeded in arresting FABIAN in the house of a Mr. PERRY, at Ashland, in the County of Hanover. He was committed to jail in this city, and was expected to be forwarded to New-York yesterday.

The full extent of these frauds is not, as yet, known, nor are all the parties, as yet, arrested, who are supposed to be implicated. The frauds were discovered in three bonds in the New-York Custom-house, for $40,000, which proved to be fictitious. These bonds purported to have been given by one RICHARD CLANCY, principal, and others, as securities. BARNEY, the clerk, is charged with having received these as bona fide bonds, for the purpose of withdrawing three hundred barrels of alcohol from the Custom-house. FABIAN is charged with being his aider and abettor. The above-named RICHARD CLANCY, the apparent principal of the bonds, was also arrested in this city, a few days ago, as one of the implicated parties. This man turns out to be a cunning and mean character. He had changed his name so often that we find him registered on the books of Col. DUNN, chief clerk of the department here, as REGINALD CHAUNCEY, *alias* Richard Clancy, *alias* Francis, *alias* James Williams. Under this last name he was found stopping at the Exchange Hotel, and afterward at the Franklin House, in this city. The department is satisfied that there are others in this city who are interested in these frauds, and the eyes of its officers are wide open and in hopeful pursuit of some of them. This scheme of fraud seems to be quite grand and extensive, involving many parties here and in New-York, and it is earnestly hoped that the whole may be brought to light, and all the guilty receive their just dues.

The Cholera.

Nothing new has transpired in relation to the passengers of the *Atalanta* with the exception that five or six of those still remaining on board of the vessel are suffering from slight diarrhea. This is supposed to have been caused by the change of weather, and no danger is apprehended.

DR. SAYRE'S REPORT.

The wording of Dr. SAYRE's report read at the meeting of the Health Commissioners held in the Mayor's Office on Friday last, and published in the city papers of the following morning, as part of the proceedings, leaves room for a misinterpretation of the correspondence between Gen. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, and Gen. VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, as to the proposed transfer of government hospitals to the Health Commissioners, and Gen. VAN VLIET's communication with Dr. SAYRE's in connection therewith. In regard to the Battery barrack hospital, Gen. VAN VLIET was telegraphed not "to turn over such barracks at the Battery as were not needed to the health authorities of the city," but in his discretion, to turn over for removal to any site chosen for a quarantine, such temporary hospital buildings, with their furniture, &c., at present located at the Battery, as could be spared. As to Fort Schuyler, a similar misconception is possible. The hospital, &c., at the Battery, being still urgently needed for military purposes, could not be spared; and Gen. VAN VLIET at once telegraphed to Gen. MEIGS for authority to transfer to the commissioners for removal, a large number of hospital buildings at Fort Schuyler not now needed by the government. This explanation will quiet the apprehensions of any who might have inferred from reading Dr. SAYRE's report, that the Battery or Fort Schuyler hospitals were in their present locations to be devoted to quarantine purposes.

Grand Parade of the Metropolitan Police

On Thursday next, the Metropolitan Police force of this city and Brooklyn will make a grand parade, under the direction of Superintendent KENNEDY, assisted by Inspectors CARPENTER and LEONARD. The procession will consist of about 1,300 officers and men, formed in four battalions of eight companies each. Capt. JAMISON will command the first battalion, Capt. MOUNT the second, Capt. WALLING the third, and Capt. HELME the fourth. The line will be formed at the Battery at 12 o'clock. The column will be headed by an escort of mounted police and Dodsworth's Band. Gov. FENTON has been invited to review the force at the Battery. The procession will march up Broadway and Park-row to the east gate of the park, and be reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor GUNTHER, Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn and the Supervisors of the County of New-York. Thence the procession will proceed up Broadway—paying a marching salute to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the Commissioners of Emigration at the Metropolitan Hotel—to Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, up Fourth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, through Twenty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, where the men will be dismissed. A marching salute will be paid to MOSES TAYLOR, at his residence in Fifth-avenue, as a compliment for the many valuable services rendered to the department by that gentleman.

This will be the largest and finest display ever made by a police force in this country. During the past four years the men have been drilled by Capt. COPELAND, of the Broadway Squad, and have arrived at a high state of efficiency.

The Twenty-second Regiment Promenade Concert—Opening of the Season.

The gallant young members of the gallant young Twenty-second Regiment, opened their season of promenade concerts last evening, at their armory, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. As usual with the Twenty-second, the concert was patronized by a brilliant crowd of fashion, and the appearance of the gathering *en promenade* was at once pleasing and delightful. The Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the able leadership of T. JEFFERSON DODWORTH, made their attractive programme still more so by the attention bestowed upon its execution.

The following comprised the programme:

March, "Aspinwall." Overture to "William Tell." Fantasia on song "Beatiful Dreamer." Quickstep, "Good Health." Grand selection from "Attila." Lied, "O, Bitt Euch Liebe Vogelein." Mazourka Tyrolienne, "Gruz aus der Ferne." Grand pot pouri, "The Tour of Europe." The "Beethoven Waltz." Polonaise from "L'Africaine." The Union Pot Pouri.

The members of the Twenty-second may fairly congratulate themselves upon the opening of their promenade concert season, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the entire season will prove fully as successful. The splendid style in which this armory is lighted up gives the rooms a dazzling appearance.

The County Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, will hold their first session at noon on Tuesday next. From the circular issued by Secretary of State DEPEW, it appears that the canvass of the votes given for county officers must not be completed, until after the certified returns of soldiers' votes are received and canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers, and returns thereof made to County Clerks; that then the Board of County Canvassers are again to be convened, and the canvass of votes given for county officers, including members of Assembly, completed. Until the returns are made by the Board of State Canvassers to the County Clerks and the Board of County Canvassers complete the canvass by adding the soldiers' vote on county officers, they are not to certify or publish the result of the canvass on county officers.

The Board of State Canvassers meet on or before the 15th day of December, and the returns made of soldiers' votes on county officers will be transmitted to the County Canvassers at the earliest moment after the canvass is completed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PLEASANT PARTY.—On Wednesday evening the members of the Tunisian Embassy were entertained by Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, at his residence in Locust-street, Philadelphia. Among the other guests were Gens. MEADE and PATTERSON, Com. HULL, Chaplain BILLINGER, Capt. FAIRFAX, of the Navy, the Mayor elect, MORTON MCMICHAEL, editor of the *North American*, Col. FORNEY, of the *Press*, Messrs. PEACOCK & WELLS, of the *Evening Bulletin*, L. A. GODEY, G. H. BOKER, HENRY C. CAREY, S. HORSTMAN, — WELCH, W. B. LEWIS, ALFRED S. JESSUP and GEORGE JONES, of New-York. During the evening the guests were entertained with some charming music, executed by the fair hostess, and the conviviality was maintained until a late hour, after which a number of the guests made a call at the mansion of Mr. HORSTMAN, where time flew so fast that they were overtaken by the small hours. The Mayor elect, Mr. MCMICHAEL, was appealed to to read the riot act and disperse the assemblage, but declined on the ground that he had not yet entered on the duties of his office. The guests finally bid their host adieu, and wended their way homeward with the impression that a more delightful evening had seldom been passed by any of them.

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—The alarm of fire on Friday evening, was caused by flames from under the stairs leading from the fourth to the fifth floor of the building No. 192 Liberty-street. They were soon extinguished. The fifth floor is occupied by Messrs. STRETT & ANGEL, paper-box manufacturers. Loss by water, about $400. The second and fourth floors are occupied by the Chromow Fulgent Print Company, WM. TAUSLOW, Agent. Loss by fire and water, $500. The third floor is occupied by KAYLER & KING, manufacturers of hermetrically sealed cans. Loss by water, $200. The floor and basement is occupied by THURNDELL BROTHERS, as an Albany ale depot. Loss by water, slight. The building is owned by T. J. GILL. Loss $500. All the occupants are probably insured. Capt. HELME, with a section of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, were soon at the scene of the fire, and rendered efficient service. Reserves were also present from the adjoining precincts.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coach-driver named JOHN HOUGH, employed by CHESTER LAMB, at the St. Nicholas Hotel stables in Mercer-street, fell dead from a chair in the office of the stables last evening, of heart disease. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest. The mother-in-law of HOUGH is lying dead in his house, she having died suddenly of apoplexy on Friday. HOUGH will be buried on Monday.

AN APPEAL FOR THE POOR.—The Childrens' Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, appeal to the public for donations of clothing for the poor children under their charge. Packages of old clothing, shoes, &c., of almost any kind, will be acceptable, and may be sent to the care of Mr. MACY, the Assistant Secretary of the Society, at Clinton Hall.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. ARNOLD.—The remains of Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD will be deposited in the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow. Funeral services will be held at the cemetery at 12 o'clock, and the friends of the deceased are invited to be present.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown man was run over at about 8 o'clock last evening, in Desbrosses-street, by two freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad, and instantly killed. Eight wheels passed over the man, severing his head, left arm and one foot from his body.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.—Gen. CLINTON B. FISK and Chaplain FRENCH will speak on this subject at the Church of the Puritans at 7½ o'clock this evening.

LECTURE BY MR. JOHN B. GOUGH.—This gentleman will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening.

Williamsburgh.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT AT HIS WORK—HE IS SHOT AT AND CAPTURED.—Shortly after 3 o'clock Saturday morning, Mr. CHARLES H. FARRELL, residing at No. 69 Fourth-street, E. D., was startled from his sleep by hearing some one endeavoring to effect an entrance to his premises through a second-story rear window. He immediately seized a revolver and fired at a head protruding through the window, but missed it. The burglar, who had used a ladder for his ascent, immediately became alarmed and made a sudden descent. Mr. FARRELL looked out of the window to watch the course of the fugitive, and saw him in hurried consultation with a confederate in the yard, and he then discharged the remaining barrels of his revolver at them, and again missed. One of them then jumped over the fence and escaped, while the other took refuge in an out-house.